FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JULY 1986

Lebanon

Political leaders from all sides denounced the wave of car bombs, Beirut radio reported, noting Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's view that the attacks were perpetrated by agents of "Israel's death machine." On the Christian side the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reiterated its allegation that Syria is responsible, claiming that Syrian Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an recently chaired a meeting in Shtawrah, attended by "a former leading personality," during which the conferees discussed ways to send booby-trapped cars into the Christian sector. President Amin al-Jumayyil condemned the Al-Barbir bombing in remarks reported by Beirut radio and called on security forces to take measures to prevent further attacks of this kind. As for the latest casualty toll of the explosion in Al-Barbir, Beirut radio reported that 21 people were killed and 166 were injured.

Brig Gen Kan'an discussed the progress of the security plan in a statement cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, stressing that Syria will not allow the security plan for the southern suburb to suffer any setbacks and that it is strong enough to handle any situation. Kan'an, who heads Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, also denied any knowledge of the fate of the remaining foreign hostages. Nevertheless, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has informed his Greek counterpart that Syria has intensified its efforts to obtain the release of the hostages in Lebanon, according to a Greek source cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Bush Tour

Vice President George Bush's meeting with Palestinian personalities in Jerusalem was reported by Jerusalem radio, which noted that nearly all those invited attended the meeting, despite calls for a boycott and a death threat from terrorist leader Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal. *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah told the radio after the meeting that the major difference between the Palestinian and U.S. position is still the question of Palestinian self-determination and representation, noting that the Palestinian side asked for a statement from the United States on self-determination. Bush was "very attentive" and said the U.S. Administration is doing all it can to promote the peace process, but the Palestinians told him that this is not enough, Sinyurah disclosed.

On U.S.-Israeli relations, Jerusalem radio broadcast Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's remark urging Bush to work toward purifying the atmosphere and dispelling the clouds and suspicions which have caused damage.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft hit Iraqi industrial installations near Al-Sulaymaniyah, and a bridge west of Irbil, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. Confirming the raids, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said three Iranian aircraft hit residential targets and caused civilian casualties. In other action, Iranian troops killed more than 100 Iraqis in the Hawr al-Hawizah the night of 28-29 July, Tehran radio reported.

Kuwait

The prime minister outlined the new government's action program in an address to the nation carried by Kuwait radio and television. The safeguarding of internal security will be the government's top priority in the future, he said, and Kuwait will show no leniency in matters affecting the country's security and the safety of its citizens. On foreign policy, he said the strengthening of Kuwait's role as a member of the GCC in Arab and international affairs will remain a principal objective of the new government.

OPEC

OPEC oil ministers continued their talks in Geneva, according to OPECNA, whose sources said the 29 July evening session was "positive." The 15-minute session was adjourned so that the Indonesian minister could continue his consultations with other delegations to determine the size of voluntary production cuts each member-country is prepared to make, KUNA reported. Member-countries offered cuts of up to 1.5 million bbl/day, the agency continued. Meanwhile, a 7-point program submitted by Algeria proposed accepting the current production ceiling of 17.6 million bbl/day as a basis for negotiating new output quotas, or reducing the production ceiling to 15-16 million bbl/day using previous national quotas, the agency added. The Iranian oil minister said his country is ready to lower production to a level that assures an increase in the price of oil, IRNA reported.

DRA

In a speech carried by Kabul radio, PDPA General Secretary Najibullah said the Afghan people greet Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal on a partial Soviet troop withdrawal from the DRA with profound understanding. The DRA believes Gorbachev's proposal will have a positive effect on the upcoming talks in Geneva with Pakistan, Najibullah continued. The withdrawal is only a first step, he said, adding that further moves depend entirely on the United States, Pakistan, Iran, and other countries.

A Tehran radio commentary on the Gorbachev proposal said it cannot be viewed as a major change in the Kremlin's position.

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Arab League's Klibi Confers With Sfar in Tunisia

LD282010 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 28 Jul (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi met here today with Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar.

After the meeting Klibi said that he came to congratulate Rachid Sfar on assuming the post of prime minister and that they reviewed the Arab situation. Klibi recalled that during his meeting with President Habib Bourguiba on 24 July he reviewed Arab developments. He said that he also discussed with Sfar the possibility of convening an Arab summit at the PLO's request. Klibi noted that he will continue his consultations in this regard with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi.

The Arab League secretary general also received today Abbas Fasi, Morocco's permanent representative at the Arab League; 'Umar al-Sayyid, Syria's acting permanent representative at the Arab League; and Ahmad Muhammad Haydar, the New YAR permanent representative at the Arab League.

Fasi declined to make any statement after the meeting. 'Umar al-Sayyid merely said that he discussed the latest Arab developments with Klibi. Haydar presented to Klibi his credentials as YAR permanent representative at the Arab League.

An informed Arab League source has stated to KUNA that with the exception of the Palestinian and Iraqi memorandums the Arab League Secretariat has not so far received any other memoranda from any Arab state on the convening of the Arab summit requested by the PLO in the wake of Peres' visit to Morocco.

Reaction to Bush's Middle East Tour Continues

PLO Spokesman on 'Old' U.S. Plot

JN291822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] PLO Official Spokesman Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has told AFP that the PLO rejects the so-called autonomy stipulated by the Camp David accords. He also stressed the PLO's postion that a clear recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights is the best way to find a peaceful, just solution to the region's crisis, adding that this should take place through an international conference to be attended by the five permament members of the UN Security Council as well as by all concerned parties, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

In another development, Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has condemned U.S. Vice President George Bush's current tour of the region. In a statement published in Tunis yesterday, he affirmed that this tour, which will cover occupied Palestine, Jordan, and Egypt, is aimed at dragging Jordan into a new Camp David, adding that the tour represents a direct U.S. effort to reactivate the old plot to apply civil administration in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The spokesman also said the PLO rejects U.S. political or economic proposals.

PFLP Official on 'Blatant Challenge'

JN291446 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jul (SANA) — The PFLP Political Bureau spokesman has stated that U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the eastern sector of occupied Jerusalem is considered a blatant challenge to the Palestinian, Arab, and Muslim masses. He added that at the same time the visit exposes the essence of the liquidatory mission with which Bush came to the region. The aim of the mission is to give momentum to the U.S. settlement at the expense of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national rights.

The PFLP spokesman noted that the boundaries and dimensions of the capitulatory deal which Bush is trying to bring to light were exposed in the treasonous step taken by Moroccan King Hassan II when he received the enemy prime minister on Arab Moroccan territory and held bilateral talks with him, thereby breaking the Arab boycott of the enemy's state. The PFLP spokesman condemned Bush's visit to the eastern sector of Jerusalem and called for boycotting it. The spokesman warned the agent personalities about violating the national Palestinian consensus rejecting Washington's solutions and regional policies.

The PFLP spokesman called for closing national ranks inside the occupied territory to resist the conspiracy of self-rule and sharing responsibilities which Bush has come to peddle and implement.

Personalities Refuse To Meet Bush

JN291834 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Nationalist Palestinian personalities in the occupied West Bank have turned down an invitation to meet U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is currently visiting occupied Palestine, because of the U.S. refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and because of the hostile U.S. position toward the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. These Palestinian personalities have announced that their refusal to meet George Bush is a clear message to the U.S. Administration so it may understand the real Palestinian situation inside the occupied homeland.

AL-DUSTUR Interviews Former Gaza Mayor

JN300840 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 21

[By Hamdan al-Haj]

[Text] Amman — Rashad al-Shawwa, the mayor of Gaza who was dismissed by the Zionist authorities, has stated that damages sustained by his factory following last Thursday's fire are estimated at more than 70,000 Jordanian Dinars. In an interview with *Al-Dustur*, Al-Shawwa said that these acts that some are carrying out will not make him change his opinion or his stand because he believes that they represent the opinion of the silent majority in the occupied Arab territories. Al-Shawwa said: There are factions who insist on bridling the tongues of the people so that they may not voice their opinion. This is regrettable because the lack of discussions, the absence of clear and frank decisions, the monopoly of a small group, and the prevention of the silent majority from expressing its opinion do not serve the purpose but increase the deterioration of the state of affairs. Al-Shawwa said that the majority must make decisions and that despite the fact that the slogans which are being raised are sound ones, no one can do anything.

Al-Shawwa described Israeli occupation as an occupation for the purpose of extermination. It is an occupation that swallows up the land, uproots the people, and exercises all kinds of terrorism and harassment. He added: Had the state of affairs remained as it was prior to the occupation, we would not have shown such haste in demanding a solution.

On the recent visit by the Israeli prime minister to Morocco Al-Shawwa said: If we view the visit from the angle that the Arabs must not contact the Jews, then the visit was uncalled for. But if we view the visit from a realistic angle on the basis that there is a dispute between two parties which are the Arabs and Israel, then nothing will be settled until they meet.

He added that the main purpose of the visit is a personal propaganda campaign for Peres to make Israeli moderates believe that he is doing something for peace. Peres has also outlined the Jews' stand on the peace process in the region, and this is important.

On U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to the region and his meeting with West Bank key figures, Al-Shawwa said that if the meetings with these key figures takes place, it will be the best way to directly convey the Arab viewpoint to the U.S. officials and that such meetings are useful.

On autonomy Al-Shawwa said that any form of autonomy will not lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state and Shamir's recent statements are a means to tempt the Arabs to do somthing at a time when [Israeli] laws put restrictions on everything and are implemented against the people's will there.

Joint Forces Statement Details Israeli Attack

JN291856 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday the men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked several positions belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias with machine guns, rockets, and hand grenades in Kawkabah, Al-Surayri, (Tallat al-Ahmadiyah), and Al-'Ayshiyah, southern Lebanon. A statement by the joint forces says that these attacks severely damaged these positions, destroyed or wounded many military vehicles, and either killed or wounded enemy personnel and their agent elements.

The joint forces also used Katyusha rockets to shell a position held by the occupation forces and their agent militias in (Mazra'at Lus) in southern Lebanon. The rockets hit their targets, destroying the position and either killing or wounding all the enemy personnel and the agent elements.

Geneva OPEC Conference Continues 29 July

'Voluntary' Output Cuts Considered

AU291310 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 29 (AFP) — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were Tuesday seeking to steer clear of a showdown over national crude production quotas as they resumed their talks on ways to bolster the flagging world oil market, delegation sources said.

Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, the current OPEC president, confirmed after a two-hour working session that the ministers were exploring the possibility of "voluntary" production cuts in a bid to steady the volatile market.

"We are trying to cut production," added Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, pressed with questions from correspondents.

He implied that there had been no talk so far about the size of possible cutbacks, saying merely, "we have to find out."

A senior Iranian official earlier said the ministers had not touched on the crucial issue of how to re-allocate individual production quotas among the 13 countries in the event of a decision on a new 1986 OPEC output ceiling.

The 13 countries remained deadlocked on this point when their conference opened here Monday.

OPEC official James Audu, who said the ministers scheduled another working session Tuesday night, said the production plan proposed by Indonesia's Energy Minister Dr Subroto at the end of OPEC's Brioni conference a month ago was "still alive."

Algeria's Belkacem Nabi suggested that there was a growing willingness on the part of member countries to go ahead with production cutbacks, but said percentages had so far not been discussed.

Mr Audu, who expected the ministers to hold further bilateral consultations throughout the day, described reports that five major OPEC countries were contemplating a 15 per cent cutback from July production levels as "baseless".

"Nobody has offered anything; nobody has rejected anything," he said, adding that "we talk about production...(and) the main subject is how to stop the slide of (oil) prices."

A senior Iranian official said that if some agreement emerged on a cutback in output, it might be applied until another OPEC meeting which, according to other sources, might be held in September.

The stalemated quota issue might be taken up again on that occasion, he added.

Several OPEC members, including Iran, Iraq, and the United Arab Emirates, had maintained Monday their rejection of new country quotas proposed by Dr Subroto at the end of June on the assumption that OPEC would keep its overall output this year within a limit of 17.6 million barrels a day.

Such a ceiling was endorsed by a majority of OPEC countries at the Brioni conference as part of a strategy aimed at lifting crude prices from their present depressed levels to a range of 17 to 19 dollars a barrel.

OPEC Spokesman To Discuss Cuts

LD291809 Kuwait KUNA in English 1718 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 29 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers Tuesday evening were due to hold their third plenary session of their conference, having early in the day apparently abandoned for the time being attempts to establish a new quota system.

They were due to hear from their colleague Dr Subroto of Indonesia the outcome of his meeting with each of them during the afternoon and early evening.

Dr Subroto was mandated this morning to talk to all the other 12 delegation leaders to find out from them how much each would agree to reduce their individual production levels by in order to remove the oil glut and push prices higher.

All 13 ministers this morning had agreed that it was necessary to reduce the organisation's overall output, but had not tackled the thorny issues of how extensive this cut should be, and how the reductions should be divided among them.

OPEC spokesman James Audu said, before the start of the evening session that Dr Subroto's mission was a "stop-gap attempt" to boost prices, and that the (?quota) issue had not been dropped.

Discussion on quotas would continue at the same time as Dr Subroto tried to find out how much capacity could be removed from the market by voluntary means, he added.

In comments to journalists Audu also noted that OPEC's production was now running at "nearly 20 million b/d".

Another development during the day has been a seven-point proposal put forward by Algeria's Belkacem Nabi.

This suggested that a special committee be established to hold contacts with Iran and Iraq to find out some way of resolving their conflicting demands on quota.

It further suggested that the other members should accept the 17.6 million barrels a day target output for 1986 as a basis for negotiations aimed at a re-alignment of their quotas.

The Algerian proposal went on to call for a new OPEC pricing structure that would fully take into account netback deals and discounting used by some members to sell their oil.

OPEC spokesman Audu said that the Algerian suggestion would not be discussed at this evening's session.

The formal talks tonight could be fairly short, perhaps lasting less than one hour, he added.

Iran Ready To 'Decrease' Production

LD291608 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 29, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Tuesday that Iran is prepared to decrease its oil production to a level assuring an oil price increase.

Aqazadeh's remarks came after a statement by OPEC oil ministers on their preparedness to discuss voluntary cut-backs in oil production by OPEC member countries.

The oil minister reiterated that it was important for OPEC to reduce its present ceiling of 17.6 million b/d.

On the claim of Saudi Arabia and of some other Persian Gulf Arab states that they were willing to reduce their production Aqazadeh said that these countries despite their claims had increased their oil output and had set a new OPEC ceiling only one week before the organization's ministerial meeting.

Voluntary cut-backs by OPEC member countries was part of a seven-point plan proposed by Algeria to OPEC oil ministers Tuesday in order to raise oil prices.

According to the plan OPEC member countries will voluntarily reduce their output for a month and meet again at the end of this period to asses the effects of the plan on the oil market.

Algerian Proposal Presented

LD300126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] In Geneva where the work of the OPEC Ministerial Council continues, the head of the Algerian delegation presented a substantive proposal regarding the settlement of the problems connected with the distribution of the production shares in relations to each producing country. The proposal also includes the total production share of the total sum of member countries. It was learned that the energy ministers, after being informed of the Algerian proposal in the morning, resumed their work in the afternoon with the intention of studying the proposal in depth. It is known that the organization's total production ranges from 15-16 million b/d and this is distributed in varying shares among the member countries.

There are differing views on these shares. While some countries insist upon raising their national production level, others see the need to maintain a certain level of production in defense of the oil price in the international market. Algeria belongs to the latter group which sees the need for a correction of the size of the national shares and a mastering of a pricing system for the public [as heard] good and in order to protect the market price of oil. Therefore, it calls on the member countries to study the means and ways capable of controlling the price before the year end.

Observers in Geneva noted that the Algerian initiative came at a suitable time to allow the conference's heretofore stumbling work find substantive solutions in the interest of the member countries. This initiative also confirms for the observers that OPEC is capable of correcting the state of the market and controlling its fate.

It is possible that the conference will ultimately reach a short-term agreement in the absence of a lasting one in production and pricing. This optimism was evident in Geneva this evening. It was decided after 15 minutes of deliberations during the evening session to postpone the work, and the participating delegates were asked to limit production voluntarily to avoid the inflation of stocks, a matter that once again leads to a fall in price. According to sources close to the conference, the organization expects to reach agreement on reducing daily production by approximately 3 million barrels in accordance with an agreement which all members will sign because, as the organization's spokesman stated, all of the delegations agree in principle on this. [passage omitted on current price of oil]

Evening Talks End After 15 Minutes

LD291927 Kuwait KUNA in English 1850 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 29 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers suspended their Tuesday evening session of talks here after just 15 minutes.

OPEC spokesman James Audu explained that in the brief meeting Dr Subroto of Indonesia had told the ministers that he had not completed his mission of talks with each delegation.

The Indonesia minister had seen more than half of the delegations, and would be seeing the remainder later in the evening and early Wednesday.

The conference would resume at 1100 hours (0900 GMT) Wednesday to hear his report, Audu went on.

He noted that Dr Subroto had been asked to determine the size of voluntary cuts each member was prepared to make as an interim emergency measure to halt the slide in prices.

It was hoped that between them the 13 delegations would agree to substantial cuts as a stop-gap, while the question of quota allocation was hammered out, Audu added.

He declined to say what sort of voluntary cut was necessary to prevent prices dropping below the present depressed levels.

At the evening session 12 of the ministers were present. The Emirates oil minister, Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, was represented by his deputy.

The OPEC spokesman also said that the Algerian proposal might be discussed on the plenary session on Wednesday morning, after the Subroto report had been heard.

Sources here said that Algeria's ideas contained a suggestion that OPEC's ceiling should be cut to between 15 and 16 million barrels a day, with quotas based on levels submitted by Dr Subroto at the Brioni meeting.

Later a variety of conference sources said that so far Dr Subroto had been offered interim output cuts (?from) [number indistinct] delegations, together adding up to 1.5 million barrels a day.

The other six members were consulting their governments to establish their reactions to the request for emergency stop-gap measures aimed at halting the price slide.

Session Termed 'Positive'

LD292011 Vienna OPECNA in English 1856 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, 29 July 86 (OPECNA) — After a brief session this evening, OPEC oil ministers decided to convene again Wednesday morning.

The session, at which all 13 member countries were present, followed consultations this afternoon between heads of delegation on the distribution of national oil output quotas.

Official sources here described this evening's session as 'positive'.

OPEC conference president Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman and Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Dr Subroto presented a report on today's consultations.

Both Lukman, who is Nigeria's petroleum resources minister, and Subroto are expected to continue coordinating consultations among heads of delegation.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Speaks on New Government Program

LD291532 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1003 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Address to the nation by His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent and prime minister, on the new government's action program — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. May God make our country a secure country and provide its people with fruitful things. Verily God has spoken the truth.

Brother compatriots: I extend to you the kindest of greetings and wish you all well and success. On behalf of my brother members of the government and myself it is my pleasure to meet with you today to talk to you about the new government's action program.

His highness the amir of the land — may God preserve him — who bears the trust of highest responsibility for our dear homeland, asked me to form a new government. I responded to this sublime trust cherishing the precious trust and continuing, with God's help, my duty of serving our beloved Kuwait and its loyal people. God granted me success in forming the Cabinet from those brothers who agreed, and I thank them for that, to participate in sharing responsibility in these times that are fraught with hardships and challenges, pledging to God to make every effort for the sake of the homeland and to safeguard its interests.

Brothers, the enormity of the task borne by the government and the colossal challenges it is facing at this critical stage demand frank confrontation and resolute treatment which cares for nothing other than the sublime national interest before which all other interests and considerations recede. The homeland is the object and target. There is no use in serving it by means and ways that fall short or fail completely in attaining that objective or deviate from seeking it.

The safeguarding of internal security and the peace of the citizens will assume priority in the government's concerns and responsibilities. Security and stability are the foundation for the process of building, developing, and growing in all economic and social spheres. For this reason, we shall show no leniency in matters affecting the homeland's security and the safety of the citizens. There shall be no laxity or leniency toward anyone who plays havoc with this security and that safety, or who seeks to harm the cohesion of our society and the solidity of our internal front, or impede the march of our homeland toward greater progress and prosperity.

The safeguarding of the homeland is a duty shared by all those who live in it, particularly since terrorism has become an international phenomenon against whose evils and dangers we must intensify our concern for the fortification of our country and society by pursuing the work to develop the capabilities of the security machinery, by enhancing the efficiency of its members, and by equipping it with all modern sophisticated means so that it can perform as well as possible its task of safeguarding the security of the homeland and the safety of the citizens.

In order to protect our homeland against all foreign aggressions, the development of the efficiency of our Armed Forces and the diversification of their sources of arms as well as the bolstering of their capabilities will continue to be the subject of our concern and attention so that they may remain the shield protecting the homeland from aggression and safeguarding its sovereignty, independence, and free will.

Brothers, the question of strengthening and activating the national economy will remain a subject of our concern during the coming stage. In this respect the government will continue to implement sound measures with a view to restoring the economic cycle to its normal sound condition, within a studied framework based on the development of the government and private sectors and the strengthening of the economic, financial, and banking institutions. Concentration in the coming stage shall be on the encouragement of the production activities with positive return in the various fields.

God willing, we will continue with the implementation of the development plan for the 5 years of 1985-90, whose first priority is the tackling of the population issue and the delineation of the features of society. Efforts are being exerted for the welfare of this society and the edification of the Kuwaiti man who is our most precious national resource and the pivot of development efforts as well as their ultimate objective.

Because of the basic role the family plays in the development of the individual and his upbringing, it was imperative that we should pay special attention to the role of the Kuwaiti family in the upholding of the Islamic values and true traditions stemming from our heritage, customs, and the teachings of our Islamic religion.

So that the development process may yield the desired results, it is essential to meet all society's needs and all means of honorable support to it. Hence, it is necessary that we pay special attention to the development of social and health care and society services in all aspects.

It is also necessary to extend housing care to ensure stability for the citizens and alleviate their burdens and thus protect family unity which is the pillar of our society. The private sector will have to participate in this sphere so as to widen the common efforts and speed up the implementation of housing policies.

The building of the homeland, brothers, depends essentially on the brains and arms of its sons. Since education is the foundation of the edifice the government will continue to evaluate and develop our educational course which aims at the upbringing of the rising generations, providing them with the education and culture that will enable them to become, by their manners, education, and actions, good citizens aware of their responsibilities to their homeland, capable of contributing to the building of their society through the development of higher education, university and applied education, with concentration on the means of applied education and technical and vocational training and on encouraging youth to take up these tasks. Thus, we can change the structure of the working force in the country.

Brothers, the government has shown concern and attention to the administrative machinery in the country. God willing, we are determined to continue the development of the administrative machinery, which was formed in accordance with a decree, we are about to complete a study, and we will shortly submit recommendations which the government will study and implement. All this shall take place within a system of tight control and constant evaluation of staff in order to insure the building of administrative leaderships, rewarding the hard worker and bringing to task the lax employee who cares nothing about the interests of the homeland and the citizens.

As for our foreign policy and our international relations in all their aspects, the strengthening of the effective Kuwaiti role in Arab and international circles will remain a principle objective for the new government within the framework of adherence to Kuwait's firm course of cooperation, coordination, and joint action with the fraternal GCC member-countries in all spheres for the sake of consolidating the close ties with the brothers, developing the march of the joint Gulf work, and strengthening our collective capabilities in all spheres with the aim of realizing national interests, security, welfare, and prosperity for our region.

The government reiterates its adherence to pursuing its nationalist Arab policy within the framework of the Arab League Charter and to working for our pan-Arab causes headed by the Palestine question, which will remain the pivot of our pan-Arab efforts, in addition to constructive cooperation with the Islamic countries, the nonaligned countries and the international community in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UN Charter.

Brothers, the continuation of the destructive work between the two neighboring Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran, arouse feelings of pain in the hearts of the Muslims and constitute a major tragedy for our region and our Islamic nation, exhausting its energies and diverting it from dealing with its true enemies. Kuwait will not cease working at all levels, in cooperation with the brothers and friends, to put an end to this devastation, hoping that the neighboring country, Iran, will respond to the good offices and efforts of peace to spare the blood of the Muslims and insure the stability and security of this vital part of the world.

With God's help, Kuwait will continue its active work for the clearing of the Arab air, out of our belief that the ending of conflicts among the brothers constitutes the first step on the road to the restoration of Arab solidarity and the attainment of a unified Arab stance that would bring back to the Arab nation its former might and bolster its capabilities in the face of the dangers and challenges facing it.

Out of its Islamic commitment Kuwait will — God willing — play host at the beginning of next year, to the fifth Islamic summit conference, hoping that this conference will help to strengthen the bonds of fraternity among the Muslim countries and enhance the solidarity of its peoples.

Brother compatriots, since its birth Kuwait has been founded on amity and love. It has been the center of freedom and fraternity. It has been a secure and reassured country, a free proud society and one loving family. It has rejected disintegration, grouping, and division. It has rejected partition. We have always managed our affairs in consultation. The forefathers have laid the foundation, our generation has come to uphold this foundation, and future generations will continue to hold them high, which God willing, will always remain lofty. [passage indistinct]

I will be speaking on behalf of you all when I call on everyone living in this good land to bring himself to account and to ask himself what he has done and what he will do to help in the building of the edifice of advancement of our country, Kuwait, and how to be the protective shield and trustful guardian of the safety of Kuwait and its secure people.

Let us proceed forward with our successful march — God willing — looking constantly forward, unswayed from our objectives by anything, not looking back to the past except to derive lessons and strength from it. We must all work for building with trust and faith, with love-filled hearts, souls abounding with faith, and hands extended for cooperation. We all must work like one hand and one heart in building our society and in safeguarding our independence and protecting our homeland.

We pray to God to make us all successful in doing all that pleases Him and that He loves. May God guide our steps in our work for the good and glory of our homeland and the richness and welfare of our society under the leadership of the mentor of our upsurge and commander of our march, his highness the amir of the land — may God protect him. Say: Work, for God will see your work, and so will the Prophet and the faithful. Verily God has spoken the truth. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be with you.

Foreign Minister, Iranian Envoy Discuss Peres Visit

LD291404 Kuwait KUNA in English 1245 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 29 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir received at his office Tuesday Iranian charge d'affaires Mohammed Reza Baqeri.

Shaykh Sabah told KUNA that an exchange of opinion over the visit of Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres to Morocco was made.

The deputy premier added that he explained Kuwait's stance toward that visit as expressed in a Foreign Ministry statement and what was issued by the Cabinet last Sunday.

The charge d'affaires said that Iran's policy is similar to that of Kuwait over that visit, Shaykh Sabah said.

SAUDI ARABIA

Qatari Minister Conveys Amir's Message to King

LD291843 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a message from his brother His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the state of Qatar.

The message was conveyed this afternoon by His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, the Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, when the latter was received by his majesty the beloved king at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Muhammad al-Mulham, the minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers, and Qatari Ambassador 'Abdallah Salih al-Mana.

UAE

Omani Envoy Conveys Sultan's Message to President

GF300950 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id dealing with current Arab developments, the situation in the region, and fraternal relations between the two countries.

The message was conveyed by 'Umar al-Zawawi, adviser to His Majesty Sultan Qabus, during his meeting with his highness the president before noon today. The meeting was attended by Khamis Bati al-Rumaythi, director of the President's Office.

YAR

Foreign Ministry Official To Visit CSSR, Elsewhere

GF291815 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, left for Prague today at the beginning of a tour of a number of friendly countries.

In a statement to SABA news agency upon his departure, the Foreign Ministry under secretary said that he will hold talks with CSSR Foreign Ministry officials with the aim of developing bilateral relations and boosting cooperation between the two countries in a manner that will serve the mutual interest of the two friendly peoples. He will also discuss international issues of common interest. He noted that his tour of a number of friendly countries will center on strengthening the ties between our country and these countries proceeding from our country's foreign policy based on the principles of positive neutrality and nonalignment, and within the framework of the serious work exerted by the Foreign Ministry in implementing the directives of our political leadership with a view to increasing our country's international role and relations which are in line with political and economic developments witnessed by our country in this important phase of its history.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry under secretary said that his visit comes in response to previous visits to our country by a number of Foreign Ministry officials of the countries included in his tour.

Mubarak Trying To Bring Husayn, 'Arafat Together

PM301004 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Efforts To Convene Tripartite Summit Conference Attended by King Husayn, Mubarak, and 'Arafat"]

[Text] Cairo, *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* bureau — *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has assured PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that Egypt is interested in convening a tripartite summit conference in Cairo attended by King Husayn of Jordan to settle the current differences and revive coordination between the PLO and Jordan.

That came in a telephone conversation between 'Arafat and the Egyptian president in Cairo shortly before the latter embarked on his European tour. In that conversation President Mubarak emphasized to 'Arafat that he and Sultan Qabus of Oman are exerting efforts to convene such a summit conference in Cairo as soon as possible and that Sultan Qabus himself might join in to make it a quadripartite conference.

Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, now on a private tour of a number of West European states, visited Al-'Aqabah 2 weeks ago and held talks with King Husayn on Arab developments. He then paid a brief 24-hour visit to Cairo where he met with President Husni Mubarak before proceeding to Western Europe.

Ghali: Promotion of South-South Cooperation Sought

NC291003 Cairo MENA in English 0810 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, July 29 (MENA) — In an exclusive interview with *Al-Ahram's* correspondent in Addis Ababa, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said the main Egyptian diplomacy trend in Africa is for promotion of South-South cooperation.

He said all the basic resolutions the African leaders are expected to adopt at their summit will centre on stepping up this cooperation between the developing countries of the South.

He said the interest of African leaders in President Mubarak's presence and the Egyptian role in tackling the continent's economic crisis comes in reflection of Cairo's [illegible] toward intensification of cooperation among the South [word indistinct] and also due to Cairo's concept of consolidating development.

Dr Ghali said Egypt's main interest is for economic development and contribution towards mapping a unified strategy for all Africa in order to enable it to get further international aid and facilities to contain the economic crisis. He said the side-meetings President Mubarak will be holding with African leaders will centre on means to promote bilateral relations and diplomatic coordination toward political and economic problems.

Tabah Talks Delegation Leaves for Israel

NC291654 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, which is led by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, left Cairo for Israel this afternoon. Its members will attend a new round of talks involving specialists from Egypt, the United States, and Israel.

Dr al-'Arabi noted that the Egyptian delegation has been instructed to try to finalize the special appendix, which deals with the phrasing of the question to be put before the arbiters. It also includes agreement on a method of delineating and mapping disputed border points.

The discussions are scheduled to begin tomorrow and will last for 2 days.

NPUG 'Strongly Condemns' Peres-Hassan Meeting

PM301105 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "NPUG: Peres-Hassan Meeting: The Other Side of the Camp David Catastrophe"]

[Text] An official spokesman of the NPUG party has stated the following:

The party strongly condemns the meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Peres' visit to Rabat is the other side of Al-Sadat's ill-omened visit to occupied Jerusalem which culminated in the Camp David disaster for Egypt, the Arab nation, and the Palestinian people. The enemy's penetrations of our ranks through Arab regimes under U.S. protection are the natural result of the state of disruption and the growing deterioriation of the Arab situation that has adversely affected the effectiveness of the Arab national liberation movement and all its factions.

The party urgently calls on all the Arab national liberation factions to adopt a united stand and seek immediately to halt the successive concessions which Arab reaction is giving to the Israeli enemy It stresses the need to support the PLO and its unity and to deepen and broaden the resistance and struggle front. We are confident that the Arab Moroccan people are capable of taking the initiative in this regard and that they will find every support and participation from the Arab masses with all the parties, institutions, and nationalist factions.

Islamic Groups Arrest Campaign Allegedly Intensifies

PM301014 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Islamic Groups Arrest Campaign Intensifies; Relatives of Detainees Accuse Police of Torturing Them"]

[Text] The attorney general has issued a decision prohibiting publication of news about the current investigations conducted by the prosecution and the security organs in connection with the recent acts of sabotage against video clubs in Cairo. The police believe that these acts were committed by members of fanatic religious groups and are looking for evidence to support this charge.

The state security investigation authorities last week arrested a large number of members of these groups in Port Said, held them in the state security building there, and then released some of them.

Ahmad 'Abd al-'Al, Muhammad Sa'di, Muhammad al-Hinnawi, and Ashraf Husayn have sent a joint statement to the prosecution department accusing a number of state security investigation officers of torturing them in an attempt to force them to make confessions. Medical tests revealed that they suffered injuries. The report was added to the prosecution's investigation file.

Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Samawi was arrested last Friday evening. The security authorities suspect him of being the leader of the group responsible for the fires in video clubs and theaters.

According to sources among the Islamic groups, 300 members of the Islamic groups have been arrested in the Governorates of Cairo, Port Said, Bani Suwayf, Dumyat, and Al-Minya so far.

Meanwhile, *Reuters* says that the state security authorities have extended the detention of 33 people, including 4 conscripts on the charge of arson in 2 theaters and 4 video clubs.

AL-AHRAM on Al-Qadhdhafi's 'State of Horror'

NC300605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — The *Al-Ahram* newspaper notes that Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is now in such a state of horror and worry that he never spends two nights in the same place. Fearing a possible attempt against his life or an operation to overthrow his regime, Al-Qadhdhafi seeks refuge in a number of homes and tents spread throughout Libya. This is the price dictators must pay, the paper adds.

In its editorial, which will appear in tomorrow's edition, *Al Ahram* says that if Al-Qadhdhafi had established democracy in his country and made room for the existence of differing views or opposition, then he could now be sleeping peacefully, assured of his people's love for him. The paper cites a report carried by a news agency yesterday from inside Libya. This report reveals the state of fear which currently prevails among Libyan circles due to Al-Qadhdhafi's increasing annoyance at the powers opposed to his regime. The report once again unmasks the kind of oppression so characteristic of the Libyan regime.

The newspaper lists the Libyan regime's oppressive practices, including the (?murder), detention, and physical liquidation of anyone opposed to it or anyone who adopts a view not in line with official state opinion. There has also been the abrogation of all political parties, the parliament, and all representative or parliamentary councils; the elimination of freedom of the press; and the transformation of all mass media into tools for glorifying Al-Qadhdhafi and his *Green Book*. The last in this list of practices is the recent attempt to change nature by giving new names to the months and seasons.

The paper concludes by saying that Al-Qadhdhafi, who has made himself a protector, organizer, and supporter of international terrorism, has now become a disturbed person who cannot enjoy his sleep. He is obliged to live in a private world haunted by whims, illusions, and fears of his own people.

AL-AKHBAR Questions Israel's Desire for Peace

NC300624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — The *Al-Akhbar* newspaper hopes that Israel will prove to be sincere in its desire for peace and that it will support the moderate powers in their efforts to pave the way for a real, permanent, just, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In an editorial published in Wednesday's edition, the newspaper questions the existence of Israel's desire to reach a solution to the chronic Middle East issue in light of current developments in the region. The paper refers to the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over Tabah, noting the Israeli leaders' continued insistence that direct negotiations are the only way to solve any problem. However, the Tabah negotiations have proved that Israel actually views such talks as the only way to obtain gains for itself by adopting as strict an attitude as possible and by holding to minor issues. This is why these negotiations have taken such a long time.

Another piece of evidence, the paper adds, is the draft solution reported in Israel as having been proposed by Peres during his talks with Morocco's King Hassan II in Ifrane Palace. In his document, Peres used the phrase: "The real Palestinians who condemn violence can enter into negotiations with Israel." At the same time, however, Peres rejected negotiations with the PLO. By doing this, Peres has ignored the fact that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has emphasized several times his condemnation of violence and terrorism as set forth in the Cairo declaration, for example. Peres has also ignored the fact that Israel represents a force occupying Palestinian territories.

In conclusion, the paper asks: Do these views represent a sincere desire for peace or do they constitute an attempt to waste more time and keep the situation as it now is?

AL-MUSAWWAR Urges Rescheduling of Debts to U.S.

PM291440 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Majid 'Atiyah article: "Essential Look at U.S. Loans: Obligations of Servicing Loans Greater Than Aid Volume This Year"]

[Text] Egyptian-U.S. economic relations are still the subject of a heated debate. This matter will once again be brought up during Vice President George Bush's visit to Cairo next week. The subject will also be the main topic of discussion during President

Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to the United States. The subject was also the principal objective of Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah's visit to the United States, technical aspects of which were later discussed by the economic delegation led by Dr Kamal al-Janzuri and consisting of Dr Salah Hamid and Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd.

The question of economic relations with the United States this year has become a matter of great urgency in view of the fact that the obligations resulting from servicing U.S. civilian and military debts have exceeded the amount of this year's U.S. aid itself.

A look at the figures shows that the amount of U.S. aid to Egypt this year is in the region of $780 million, while the servicing of the debts, including interest and installments, exceeds the allocated aid by $15 million. This is excluding U.S. agricultural surplus loans in accordance with U.S. Law 480, which range between $225 and 250 million. In fact, if we add the aid and the loans together, we find that the servicing of the debts reaches 80 percent of the aid and loans. This was what prompted Marshal Abu Ghazalah to point in Washington to the illogical "imbalance" with respect to the effectiveness of U.S. economic aid to Egypt.

Servicing the debts in 1985 was not an easy matter too as it totaled more than $726 million, of which 482 million were for servicing military debts, which this year will increase to $555 million. Military loans up to 1984, according to a U.S. report on U.S. loans to Egypt, totaled $4.55 billion.

U.S. loans to Egypt up to the end of 1984 totaled around $9.561 billion, of which 4.573 billion were from the U.S. Agency for International Development and agricultural surplus. There are also loans and guarantees from the Commodities Credit Corporation [CCC] and the U.S. Export-Import Bank, in addition to loans from the Foreign Arms Sales Corporation.

It emerges from the U.S. report on the Egyptian economy of December 1985 that the average cost of debt servicing with respect to certain loans differs according to the type of loans. The average debt servicing in respect to U.S. Agency for International Development loans and the agricultural surplus loans was no more than $96 million in 1985, which will rise to $100 million in 1986 on debts totaling $4.573 billion.

On the other hand, we find that the CCC loans and guarantees have totaled about $324 million, but servicing these debts totaled about $85 million for 1985 and about $80 million for this year, which represents about 25 percent of the original loan.

As for the U.S. Export-Import Bank loans and guarantees for 1984, they totaled around $115 million and the servicing of this loan in 1985 cost around $64 million, dropping to $61 million in 1986. In other words, the servicing of this loan exceeded the original loan in just 2 years.

There are also the military debts, the servicing of which in only 2 years has cost about $1.036 billion, that is, approximately 24 percent of the original loan.

The difference in the size of commitments and the servicing of debts is perhaps due to the interest rate, the duration of the loan, repayment terms, and so on, which make one rate high, the other low. But the sum total of all this has placed obligations on Egypt that are beyond the Egyptian economy's resources and capabilities in the present circumstances because of the drop in revenues from oil exports, the Suez Canal, tourism, and remittances from Egyptians working abroad. This is in addition to the trade deficit and the balance of payments deficit, which are due to the drop in Egyptian exports to both the United States and Europe. Therefore, there is a need for a review of bilateral relations in order to discuss specific proposals to lighten the burden on the Egyptian economy and make the U.S. loans and aid more effective in contributing to Egyptian economic development.

The proposals that Egypt put to the U.S. side were as follows:

The need to reduce the high interest rate on certain loans, particularly military loans, which constitute more than 50 percent of the cost of servicing Egypt's U.S. debts, particularly in view of the worldwide drop in interest rate levels to 7 percent at a time when interest on easy loans is 13 percent, the prevailing rate at the time the agreements were signed.

Studying the possibility of rescheduling the debts resulting from these commitments within the framework of the bilateral relations between the two countries, particularly in view of the fact that by their nature these relations lend themselves to such a request free from interference by international organizations, so as to preserve the reputation of the Egyptian economy and Egypt's national dignity.

The need to increase Egyptian exports to the United States and exempt these exports from certain internal U.S. restrictions, particularly since the deficit in trade and balance of payments between the two countries constitutes a heavy burden on Egypt. Furthermore, Egyptian exports have dropped from $598.4 million in 1984 to 463.3 million in 1985, of which oil consisted about 80 percent. This calls for reviewing the structure of these exports and increasing Egyptian exports.

The need to increase the flow of U.S. capital in order to participate in Egyptian economic development projects, since the U.S. capital invested in Egypt is no more than $1.5 billion, of which $1.2 billion are invested in oil and the rest in banking and similar services. What is required is investment in production projects that would contribute to boosting the Egyptian economy. More than 8 years ago a dialogue took place between Egyptian and U.S. businessmen regarding the setting up of 35 joint projects, of which only one project was implemented — the General Motors truck project recently set up in the 6 October City.

Saddam Husayn Receives Oral Message From Castro

JN291244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1212 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received an oral message from Cuban President Fidel Castro dealing with the cordial relations between the two friendly countries.

The message was delivered to the president by Dr (Cambers), member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who met the president here today.

The president's secretary attended the meeting.

Ramadan Opens China-Aided Irrigation Project

JN291743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Al-Najaf, 29 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today opened in Al-Najaf Governorate the irrigation systems of Al-Abbasiyah, Al-Shamiyah, and Al-Khawarnaq as part of the systems of Al-Kafal and Al-Shannafyah in the center of Iraq.

These systems will raise the water level [as received], organize irrigation, and make water available at all times for about 700 sq km of land in the Euphrates central basin and serve the Governorates of Al-Najaf, Al-Qadisiayah, and Babil.

In an inauguration ceremony, Taha Yasin Ramadan said development in agriculture and irrigation is the result of the government's drive to build dams and storage projects and of the use of scientific methods in exploiting water resources and reclaiming vast areas of land. [passage omitted]

The first deputy prime minister praised the dedication shown by the Iraqis and Chinese who completed the systems ahead of schedule. This cooperation, he added, will form a great link in the fruitful and large-scale cooperation between Iraq and China in the interest of developing friendly relations.

The head of the Chinese company implementing the systems project said in a speech this accomplishment is the product of strong cooperation between the two countries and wished Iraq further progress and prosperity.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Cypriot Tanker Hit 28 Jul

JN281205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] London, 29 Jul (INA) — The Lloyds Insurance Company has announced that the Cypriot tanker (*Polykon*) was hit by an Iraqi missile yesterday while it was near the Iranian Khark Island. Lloyds told the INA office here a short while ago that the 118,460-metric-ton tanker was built in 1973 and is managed by the London-based (Trodos) trade and shipping company.

Iranians Attack Saudi Ship

JN291312 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1247 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jul (INA) — The Iranian authorities committed another act of piracy today when they opened fire on a ship belonging to the Arab Navigation Company within UAE territorial waters. Gulf navigation sources say the Iranian Navy escorted the merchant Arab ship *Al-Ihsa'* to an unknown destination. The ship raises the Saudi flag and is registered at Saudi ports.

Al-Ihsa' is one of nine new ships the Arab Navigation Company received in 1983. It is a container ship carrying 1,850 containers with a speed of 18 knots.

Communique No 2,306

JN291648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,306 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With their well-known courage and zeal, the soldiers of the truth are continuing their God-supported fighting. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. One of our heroic units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy postiions opposite them. Our soldiers stormed enemy positions, clashed with their men, and inflicted heavy casualties which led the knaves to abandon their positions and flee. Our fighters destroyed one ammunition dump and seized a quantity of ammunition and equipment. Our fighters returned safely to their base with their booty, God be praised.

Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy ammunition dumps were destroyed.

2. An enemy group attempted to advance on our forward positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our brave soldiers confronted it and with artillery support were able to kill or wound the bulk of the group. The few who remained alive fled.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps front directed their heavy fire at enemy positions opposite them, destroying three vehicles, one 106-mm gun, two infantry positions, and one observation post; seized one light-caliber launcher; and started fires in enemy positions.

4. Five enemy men were killed, three infantry positions were destroyed, and one RPK machine gun was seized in the V Army Corps northern sector. Our men seized one Kalashnikov rifle and one light-caliber launcher and killed one enemy soldier in the IV Army Corps sector east of Aysan. Three enemy men were also killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. The sinful enemy today shelled residential areas of Basra with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred one civilian, injured three other civilians, and damaged three houses.

Three enemy planes penetrated our international border in the Irbil and Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorates, aiming at residential areas. In the attack three civilians were injured and four civilian cars and three trailers were damaged in the Irbil governorate; and three other civilians were injured in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

While praying to God to have mercy on the soul of the martyr and to heal the wounded, we again affirm that such crimes will be met with harsh deterrence and at the appropriate time, reminding the evil Iranian ruling clique of our unlimited ability to make them regret their barbarous deed. Then their regrets and their dens will not protect them from the strikes of strong, capable Iraq.

From God we derive support against the unjust ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 July 1986

AL-THAWRAH Denounces Syrian Role in Lebanon

JN291018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT
29 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi paper says that the return of the Syrian regime's forces to West Beirut has not come to secure better conditions for a Lebanese settlement. *Al-Thawrah*, organ of the Ba'th Party, says that the new Syrian military interference has taken place behind the Lebanese legitimacy's back and against its will and that of the Lebanese.

Al-Thawrah adds that the return of the Syrian regime did not take place to check the series of explosions, assassinations, and kidnappings that the Syrian regime itself exercises wherever its forces are present, whether in the north or in Beirut.

Al-Thawrah says that the Syrian regime is preparing for an attack against the Palestinian camps in Beirut to eliminate the obstacle of Palestinian steafastness against the capitulatory schemes which can only be peddled at the expense of the Palestinian gun and steadfastness.

Al-Thawrah concludes by saying that the liquidation of the Palestinian presence is a dream that Al-Asad has long been cherishing in addition to its being one of the conditions set for allowing the Syrian regime to enjoy a better position in Lebanon and at the negotiating table.

King Husayn Addresses Royal War Academy Class

JN291545 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Text" of speech by King Husayn opening the first class of the Jordanian Royal War Academy on 29 July, carried within the "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother officers, esteemed audience: Six months ago I stood here pleased and proud at the opening of the 27th class of the Command and Staff College at its new building. I am also pleased to open the first class of the Royal War Academy, noting a new achievement by our Jordanian Armed Forces, the object of our confidence and pride, on the path of qualitative development and a successful march.

Brothers, on this day a great dream is fulfilled and the wish which was an idea has been embodied in reality and fact. All aspects of this wish are together in one cohesive group, represented by the teaching staff and a group chosen from our officers. It is also represented by the curriculum, the clearness of the objective, and the requirements for its achievement.

On this day, while we are at a new phase on the path of construction and development and celebrating what we have achieved, we should nurse another new dream which we should develop and nourish so that this new dream will turn into a new achievement to be added to the achievemments of our beloved homeland. Our successful march will continue, guarded by God and protected by the citizens' will, mind, and initiative.

Brother officers, the continued development and expansion which have characterized our Armed Forces should also have been accompanied by developing efficient commanders by establishing higher military institutes which can provide the requirements for managing and developing advanced military studies and can deepen and expand military education. There was a need to provide opportunities to continue military studies beyond command and staff courses to enable [officers] to embark on strategic military studies which are in harmony with the sensitive position, the responsibilities, and the pan-Arab and national duties of the Kingdom. Because our current military education is varied because of the different places where our officers are studying, there was a need for an institute that makes it possible to interact with these studies at an advanced level and in the crucible of our environment to produce in the end a military understanding and literature related to our Jordanian Armed Forces. The Royal War Academy, which today celebrates the opening of its first class, is the institute which will be responsible for qualifying elite officers to occupy positions of prominent responsibility in the Armed Forces during war and peace.

Gentlemen, these studies are held under complicated regional circumstances which are threatening the pan-Arab and national security of all regional countries without exception. The continuation of these circumstances will entrench factors of instability by feeding political, economic, social, and demographic conflicts all over the region. The Iraq-Iran war is still waging, the Israeli occupation of Arab territory still exists, and the disputes in Lebanon are escalating. Attempts to devour or fragment are continuing in the region; economic retreat has not stopped; political, ideological, and doctrinaire interpretations are displacing the priority of confronting the foreign enemy; division, estrangement, and fighting are still daily headlines describing the situation; and international competition over the region is escalating.

These are the circumstances encompassing the Arab region and this is the situation prevailing in it. This situation, which is to some people material for study and analysis, is a sure motive for enemies and coveters to embark on aggression. We, the Arabs, reject this situation. We must continue to reject it until we straighten it out and until we save the Arab nation from the dangers surrounding it. Our nation dreamt of an Arab system at the beginning of the century. It has struggled long decades to achieve it and drew up its institutional framework at the end of the Second World War and at the beginning of the era which liquidated colonialism.

The rejection that I mentioned is not of words or mourning. It is a rejection represented by serious and honest work against a state of collapse, aimed at renovating structures, based on a common awareness of the danger threatening the one Arab destiny, and stemming from belief in dialogue, the integrity of potential, the return of Arab solidarity, and the convergence of common Arab action.

With this spirit we are working in this situation with a number of Arab leaders who share with us this policy's stands. With this spirit we will also continue to work to change this situation in which noone will survive if he does not entrench himself on the ground and in the spirit of the people. Otherwise, the one nation will become many nations, the one destiny will become a number of destinies, and the common action will become a number of contradictory actions out of each nation's concern to protect itself and to adopt whatever it likes during a state of fragementation out of its own interest, ignoring the higher interests of our one Arab nation.

Brother officers, I wanted to present to you this intensive picture of the situation of our nation, as you are about to embark on your advanced studies, so as to affirm to you that the main concepts which govern our planning are that we are an integral part of the Arab nation, that our national security is an integral part of our pan-Arab security, and that the principles of the great Arab revolt will remain the lantern on the path of all our trends and policies.

May God grant you success and bless you. In the name of God I open your class. Peace be upon you.

Prince Hasan Returns From UK, France Visits

JN291531 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat upon their return to the homeland this afternoon following visits to Britain and France. Also receiving the prince were the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the Court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the higher education minister, the mayor of Amman, the chief qadi, the secretary general of the Royal Court, a number of officials, and the British and French charges d'affaires in Amman.

Al-Fayiz Meets British Parliamentary Delegation

JN281459 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1425 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 28 Jul (PETRA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz today received the British parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan during a fact-finding tour of the region.

Al-Fayiz briefed the delegation members on the suffering of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories as well as Israel's continuing policy to Judaize the land and obliterate the Arab identity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that the best formula being raised now to bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question is by holding an international conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict in addition to the five permanent UN Security Council member-states. His Majesty King Husayn continuously calls and works for such a conference, he added.

Al-Fayiz stressed the good relations between Jordan and Britain, considering them historic relations. He expressed his hope that Britain, through the European group, will play an effective role in finding a solution to the Palestine question.

Planning Minister on West Bank Development Plan

JN291227 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Jul 86
pp 1, 21

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Excerpts] Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an has stated that the competent authorities have approved the comprehensive program for the development of the occupied West Bank, a program containing projects, investments, studies by various institutions, and some rules governing the passage of goods and products from the West Bank to the East Bank to be marketed on the Jordanian market. Tahir Kan'an said that the submission of this program at the present time has nothing to do with the political developments the region is currently experiencing, particularly the developments pertaining to the suspension of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO. He affirmed that any other deductions are far from the truth. He added that the fraternal Arab countries are invited to politically and financially support this program as it is primarily a political project to entrench the citizens on their land and must not be used as an instrument of Arab differences. He added that any Arab party which has some sort of influence in the occupied territories must cooperate with the sincere efforts to implement this program, stressing that its obstruction harms the fateful cause which first and foremost deals with the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied homeland and also harms their steadfastness on their soil. [passage omitted]

Speaking at an Amman Rotary Club meeting at the Marriott Hotel yesterday, Dr Kan'an said that the basic issue is a conflict between the original inhabitants and the Israeli invaders that has not been settled yet because the Zionist movement wants to Judaize Palestine and that this has not been achieved yet despite Arab emigration, particularly in 1967 when 270,000 Arabs left during the months following the June war. [passage omitted]

Dr Kan'an added that the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering steadfastness had granted huge sums of money to support housing societies, stressing that the program for the development of the occupied West Bank seeks to revive the momentum that was underway between 1979 and 1982.

On the parties that will implement this program, Dr Kan'an said that what is currently being discussed is the cooperation with the citizens and their national institutions, whether in the public sector, municipalities, rural councils, or others to ensure that the program is fairly and objectively implemented. All these will form a national authority which will be responsible for the implementation. [passage omitted]

Al-Rifa'i Views Regional Problems, Economy

PM291511 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
23-29 Jul 86 pp 12-14

[Interview with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i by Huda al-Murr and Lumays Anduni in Amman; date not given]

[Text] [Correspondents] Could you explain to us what happened in connection with the closure of 25 Palestinian offices in Jordan, and will there be other steps?

[Al-Rifa'i] The offices which have been closed were not PLO offices. They were additional Fatah offices which were opened as an exceptional case at the request of brother Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat]. The decision to close them was merely a reply to the media campaign launched against Jordan by some Palestinian leaderships, and it came as a result of the 19 June statement issued by Fatah's Revolutionary Council, the statements undermining Jordan's leadership, people, and government, and the attempts to cast doubt on Jordan's firm patriotic stands. That is in addition to certain practices on the internal level and their interference in purely Jordanian affairs. So the closure was not a move against the PLO. The PLO still has 12 offices in Amman, all open and functioning. The step taken by Jordan was a reaction. Your question might give the impression that it was a calculated step to be followed by other steps.

[Correspondents] Our question was: Will there be other steps in this connection?

[Al-Rifa'i] As I have said, what we did was a reaction to what we were exposed to, and there will be no future measures, but our steps will depend on the practices and statements of the sides which forced us to close those offices.

[Correspondents] What about the offices of Abu al-Za'im [Colonel 'Atallah 'Tallah]?

[Al-Rifa'i] Abu al-Za'im has no offices in Amman. He lives here like the rest of the Palestinian brothers who hold Jordanian citizenship. We as Jordan and as a government have no direct links with him.

[Correspondents] Are ordinary citizens allowed to carry arms in the streets as Abu al-Za'im does?

[Al-Rifa'i] I repeat that Abu al-Za'im has no offices and no permit to open an office. As I have said, the closure of the offices was a move against a side which itself chose the course of confrontation and escalation with Jordan.

[Correspondents] What is the fate of the people who worked in these offices?

[Al-Rifa'i] All the people who worked in these offices — Palestinians and Jordanians — can stay. Any future steps regarding them would depend on their conduct. Of course there is definitely no decision to deport them. It is not possible to deport a Jordanian from his own country.

[Correspondents] Are there PLO political detainees in Jordanian prisons?

[Al-Rifa'i] None whatsoever. If there are prisoners whom I do not know about, then that would be a result of their own behavior in violation of the country's current laws, not of their being members of Fatah or any other organization.

[Correspondents] King Husayn said at a press conference in reply to a question as to whether or not he was willing to meet with Yasir 'Arafat: "Once bitten, twice shy." Does this mean that there is a leadership ready as an alternative to the PLO?

[Al-Rifa'i] No, it is not a question of alternative leaderships. It is a question of differences between Jordan and the PLO leadership regarding priorities and regarding agreements to which we had committed ourselves and from which there were unfortunately last-minute retractions. We are not looking for an alternative Palestinian leadership. Our duty is to explain the facts to the Palestinian people, and it is up to them to decide what course to expect from their leadership. Whether or not they are satisfied with the attitude of their leadership is their own business. The point is that Jordan does not want to interfere in Palestinian internal affairs or appoint a PLO leader. From the very beginning Jordan's position has been one of noninterference in Palestinian affairs. We are one of the few Arab countries which does not have its own representative organization in the Palestinian arena. We have always maintained and still maintain that Palestinian action should be real and that the leadership should reflect the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people without regard to any foreign side. Sometimes there are foreign and international interests. It is not a question of searching for an alternative leadership, but we have reached a point where we cannot coordinate with the PLO leadership, and it is up to the Palestinian people and leadership to decide what they want.

[Correspondents] The Soviet Union and France have called for an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council. Who would represent the Palestinians at such a conference? You, or would you choose a new representative from the PLO or from outside the PLO?

[Al-Rifa'i] Jordan can never be an alternative to the PLO.

[Correspondents] But you do not want to cooperate with the PLO.

[Al-Rifa'i] We are talking about the PLO as an organization, not as individuals. We speak of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It is a legitimate and recognized institution, we cooperate with it, and we cannot possibly be an alternative to it. On the contrary, throughout the period of coordination with the PLO King Husayn's position was clear and, without any PLO request, he insisted that the PLO should be invited to attend the international conference on an equal footing with the other states. The United States, the Soviet Union, and the permanent members of the Security Council agreed, but there is an international consensus that the PLO should not be invited unless it recognizes the UN resolutions on the basis of which the conference would be held. The PLO cannot be the main party in the peace process if it does not accept the resolutions which the conference is supposed to convene to implement. This was the point of disagreement between us and the PLO, which at the last moment decided not to accept the Security Council resolutions unless it received a written undertaking recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. We are all for self-determination and we have no objection to the Palestinian people's exercising their right to self-determination again after the Israeli withdrawal.

[Correspondents] And what was the result?

[Al-Rifa'i] The United States is not prepared to discuss anything with the PLO before the latter recognizes the UN resolutions. The United States was willing to discuss self-determination with the PLO even before the conference was held if the PLO recognized the UN resolutions. The PLO's answer was a request for written U.S. undertakings regarding its conditions. We would have liked the PLO's request to be granted, but that was not possible. Furthermore, the request was made at the very last moment and after about a year of coordination between us and the PLO during which every step and every contact was coordinated in advance. We managed to get everything it asked for, and more. We also obtained a U.S. undertaking that the PLO would be a main and essential participant in the conference. However, at the last moment the PLO sprung its surprise, which was a request for U.S. recognition of the right to self-determination — over which we have no quarrel with the PLO, as I have already said. Our disagreement with the PLO is over the way the matter was handled, and as a result no conference was held because Jordan is not prepared to attend such a conference without the PLO.

[Correspondents] In the event that such a conference were held and you were invited, who would represent the Palestinians?

[Al-Rifa'i] This is a hypothetical question. As I said, we would never go to the conference without the PLO and there will be no international conference before we and all the parties concerned agree on the basis.

[Correspondents] Are there currently any contacts with Palestinian figures in the PLO with a view to bridging the gap?

[Al-Rifa'i] The PLO office in Amman still exists, and we are in continuous contact with some members of the Executive Committee. Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya has been received by King Husayn and myself. These contacts took place after the closure of the offices. I have also met with other Executive Committee members, and we meet with those who come from abroad. So, we have not stopped the contacts. We just stopped the coordination, and that made us the target of media campaigns aimed at undermining and casting doubt on our position. I say with regret that we were forced to make the decision closing the offices because of their practices on the internal level and their attitude on the foreign level, not, as some of them claim, in accordance with premeditated plans and calculations against them carried out at the right moment.

[Correspondents] Jordan has drawn up a 5-year plan for the West Bank but it has not been implemented along with the East Bank 5-year plan. Why the delay, and what is the significance of the plan?

[Al-Rifa'i] Like any other plan, a 5-year plan requires study and preparation. That is our approach in connection with all development plans for the East Bank as well as the West Bank. The approach I am talking about is discussion of the plan with the people concerned with the various projects and also with the public in various areas. The plan is nearly complete and its implementation depends on our getting the necessary funds to do that.

[Correspondents] And where will the aid and the money come from?

[Al-Rifa'i] We are not talking about Jordanian sources because there are none available. We are talking about Arab and international funds to enable us to support the West Bank and enable our kinfolk to cling to their land. Regrettably, this matter is misunderstood and misinterpreted by certain circles which cast doubt on everything that goes on in the Jordanian-Palestinian arena. We are talking about helping our people in the West Bank to stand fast in the absence of any possibility of a settlement in the foreseeable future. Our brothers in the West Bank cannot stand fast unless we give them a minimum level of living standards and dignified life. We aid and support them not because we want to impose or spread Jordanian influence. We are not in competition with any other side in the West Bank. We are trying to do our duty in helping them to continue to survive under the severe occupation conditions.

[Correspondents] Will the aid be conditional, and will it be through insitutions or some other means?

[Al-Rifa'i] Jordan has never laid down any conditions for aid, and it never will. Unlike others, we deal with institutions, not individuals in the West Bank. We do not deal with individuals and we do not provide funds to individuals. We cooperate with cooperative societies which implement and supervise projects. It is not at all a question of a political aim or dimension. It is every Arab's duty to do what we are doing for the West Bank.

[Correspondents] Do you not believe that these aid funds might also contribute to the revival of the Israeli economy, or, in other words, are they not a double-edged weapon.

[Al-Rifa'i] We do not think about the Israeli economy. We think about the West Bank, where the people are suffering as a result of the severe occupation conditions and the lack of work. We are talking about improving their daily living conditions. This matter has nothing to do with the Israeli economy.

[Correspondents] In the past the decisions regarding aid for the West Bank were Jordanian-Palestinian decisions through a joint committee to support steadfastness there, but now, with the approval of the plan, the aid decisions will be Jordan's decisions. That is why the plan is seen as having political dimensions.

[Al-Rifa'i] That is an inaccurate portrayal of the situation. When the joint committee was active as a result of the aid it received from the Arab world, the part played by Jordan from 1967 in helping the people of the West Bank was not cancelled. For example, the administrative organ still receives its salaries from the Jordanian Government. The aid to the municipalities goes through the Jordanian Government. The joint committee's aid was additional aid for supporting steadfastness there, but unfortunately the committee's work has been suspended because it no longer receives the aid to which the Arab states had committed themselves. Even if the joint committee's work had continued, there is no reason why there should not have been a development plan for the West Bank supervised by Jordan to help the people of the West Bank stand fast, as I have already said.

[Correspondents] Your cabinet took office in April 1984. It was clear that one of its most important aims on the external level was to clear the air with the Arab states and particularly Syria, while concentrating internally on Jordan's economy. Do you believe that Jordanian-Syrian relations have now reached the desired level?

[Al-Rifa'i] Our relations with Syria are good. At the bilateral level there is close cooperation between all the ministries and various departments. The joint foundations of the past have been revived. The same thing applies to the trade, industrial, and agricultural sectors. I can say that matters are back to normal and we have nothing to complain about in our bilateral relations with Syria.

[Correspondents] What about the pan-Arab level? It is known that one of the reasons why the routine Arab summit conference has not been held is the Syrian-Iraqi conflict. What has been accomplished in this respect, and is the claim that a "Syrian factor" prevented the conference from meeting true?

[Al-Rifa'i] This is the first time I have heard that the Arab summit conference did not convene because of Syria. An extraordinary summit conference was held in Casblanca in 1985, but routine summit conferences require preparations and the settlement of various differences between fraternal states if the conference is to succeed. King Husayn has actually managed to settle some of these differences in that he narrowed the gap between Syria and Iraq and, God willing, we hope to reach a point where we would be able to say that we had laid the foundations of a unified Arab stand.

[Correspondents] What are the reasons which prevented the meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers scheduled to take place last month?

[Al-Rifa'i] That meeting was supposed to be held on the borders but in view of certain developments it was decided to postpone the meeting. However, as a result of continuous contacts a new date will be set for such a meeting.

[Correspondents] Will that be in the near future?

[Al-Rifa'i] It is difficult to give a specific date, but it is likely to be held at the nearest possible opportunity.

[Correspondents] Do you believe that the Jordanian efforts have really narrowed the gap and brought the two sides' views closer together?

[Al-Rifa'i] Actually we are only playing the part of mediators. We do not interfere in the details, which concern the fraternal states. We leave it to them to consider the various situations with the aim of arriving at a unified stand. We enjoy close, fraternal relations with Syria as well as with Iraq.

[Correspondents] Recent Syrian and Iraqi statements, however, give the impression that reconciliation is difficult because their differences are not over foreign political stands but are, rather, deep-seated ideological differences.

[Al-Rifa'i] I do not want to talk about statements and counterstatements. What is important is that we should concentrate on the need to resolve the Syrian-Iraqi dispute, particularly since King Husayn has come to the conclusion that the Syrian and Iraqi presidents are both willing to overcome these differences. This is the base from which we should proceed. We must not forget that Saudi Arabia plays an essential and major part in every Arab action, and that includes its commendable efforts through the reconciliation committee which emerged during the summit conference and opened the way for the restoration of Jordanian-Syrian relations. We are certain that it will not hesitate to make every possible good effort to settle differences between any two fraternal Arab countries.

[Correspondents] Do you believe that Syria will abandon Iran and side with Iraq?

[Al-Rifa'i] It is not a question of supporting one front against another. What we are interested in is the restoration of Iraqi-Syrian relations to the desired level so that a unified stand can emerge from this meeting. We are not asking any side to change its position. We are talking about eliminating inter-Arab differences because that would be in the interest of the entire Arab nation.

[Correspondents] And will there be no end to the Iraq-Iran war?

[Al-Rifa'i] It must end. We believe that continuation of that war is a catastrophe for the entire region. We support Iraq in its efforts to end the state of war and we expect and hope for a comprehensive unified Arab stand to end it, because its continuation poses a great danger to the entire region.

[Correspondents] It has been noticed that Jordanian-Egyptian contacts are not as extensive as they were when relations were restored. Have Jordanian-Egyptian relations been affected by the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement or the Egyptian-Palestinian rapprochement?

[Al-Rifa'i] Jordanian-Egyptian relations are good — excellent, in fact — and I do not understand the scale being used for measuring bilateral relations. Contacts are continuing, and if they are not so noticeable now it is because they have become the normal thing.

[Correspondents] Interest in the Lebanese question seems to have faded. Do you think that the plan being implemented and supervised by Syria will contribute to a settlement of the Lebanese question?

[Al-Rifa'i] Lebanon's tragedy is a tragedy for us all. Like the rest of the Arabs, we in Jordan are sad to see what is happening in Lebanon. We hope that the Lebanese brothers will solve their internal problems. Of course, foreign factors, especially the Israeli invasion, exacerbated the Lebanese situation. We hope that the Lebanese brothers will be able to rise above peripheral differences to preserve Lebanon's unity and independence. Any part played by Syria in this respect will definitely be for the good of Lebanon and in Lebanon's interest.

[Correspondents] But what about the camps war? Last year Jordan's position on this matter was clear. This year there is something like a media blackout and there are no comments reflecting Jordan's position.

[Al-Rifa'i] Comments do not necessarily reflect the Jordanian position, and it is not true that there is a media blackout on this issue. What is happening in Lebanon cannot be remedied with comments. What is important is that the infighting and destruction should end.

[Correspondents] We are asking about Jordan's attitude toward the camps war.

[Al-Rifa'i] Our position is that Lebanon's independence, unity, and entity should be preserved. It should not be partitioned, and the groups fighting one another should not be allowed to continue to do so. As regards the camps war, it is a part of the many wars in the Lebanese arena. Every day we hear about a new war, and sometimes one is forced to look at a new list of political alliances in Lebanon and the warring sides to see who is fighting whom.

[Correspondents] What was the outcome of King Husayn's visits to the United States, France, and Britain?

[Al-Rifa'i] The king's recent tour was not for the purpose of finding new peace solutions. His U.S. visit was a private one to attend the graduation of his daughters, the princesses. He accepted the invitation at the U.S. Administration's insistence and some general discussions were held, but there were no new initiatives and efforts as claimed by some circles. On his way back he stopped over in Britain where he had an operation and, as usual, he met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. When such visits take place they are not necessarily linked to new peace initiatives, and the same goes for King Husayn's stopover in France.

[Correspondents] At his press conference King Husayn said that Jordan was diversifying its sources of arms and has turned to the Soviet Union and other states to purchase the arms it needs.

[Al-Rifa'i] Yes, that is correct. Some time ago we signed a contract to buy an air defense network from the Soviet Union, and we will continue to expand it and improve it. We will obtain arms from any source. That is our decision, and it depends on the funds available to us.

[Correspondents] It is known that Jordan has rejected the U.S. Congress' conditions linking an arms deal which Jordan was seeking to Jordan's agreement to direct peace negotiations with Israel. Has this affected U.S.-Jordanian relations?

[Al-Rifa'i] We reject any U.S. conditions for dealing with the United States, regardless of whether they are conditions laid down by Congress or any other side for the sale of arms to Jordan. We pursue a specific Jordanian policy in our relations with the United States and we work on the basis of mutual respect. They have their own position and we have ours, just like any other state we deal with. If we feel that their position has exceeded acceptable limits, as in the case of the arms, we then reject the arms and do not deal in that manner.

[Correspondents] But does that not affect your relations with the United States?

[Al-Rifa'i] Not at all. Not necessarily. Relations might be good in other domains.

[Correspondents] Does it not reflect some kind of U.S. pressure on Jordan in relation to certain Middle Eastern issues — like going for a separate settlement, quite frankly?

[Al-Rifa'i] That is out of the question. One should distinguish between the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration. Our relations with the U.S. Administration are good but our dealings with Congress are subject to various pressures. At any rate, we have finally rejected the Congress' requests and we do not accept conditions from anyone for selling us arms or in an attempt to dictate a certain position to us.

[Correspondents] In the world press one noticeably finds many articles critical of Jordan's economy. What is your opinion?

[Al-Rifa'i] That is actually a part of an anti-Jordan campaign at various levels. I do not know the reasons behind it, but the truth is that our economy is in good shape and is better than it was last year, and so are the economic indicators. I differentiate between economic and financial indicators. In connection with the first, I mean that the transfers of the expatriates have increased, exports have increased, imports have decreased, and there has been a 1-percent drop in inflation. The economic situation is generally good but we are facing financial difficulties in the budget, and that is due to the fact that some Arab states no longer honor their commitments. We depend on these commitments to cover the budget deficit and to honor our own foreign commitments related to the arms purchase contracts we signed on the basis of the committed Arab aid that we expected.

[Correspondents] Are you saying that some Arab states have not honored their financial commitments?

[Al-Rifa'i] As a matter of fact the only state which has regularly honored its commitments is Saudi Arabia. When you compare our economy with the economies of other states in the region and consider the drop in oil prices, the world recession which has belatedly reached our region, the prevailing state of anxiety in the region, and the repercussions of the Iraq-Iran war, you will see that Jordan's economy is sound despite our financial difficulties. There seems to be a wrong impression about the period of abnormal prosperity which the region has passed through. We are now witnessing a return to normalcy, and people should get used to lower standards. No state can be in a permanent state of economic affluence. We believe that the worst part of the economic recession is now over and expect things to get better from now on.

[Correspondents] Is there any particular plan?

[Al-Rifa'i] The government is in continuous contact with all sectors in the country, especially the private sector, which we give a share in our decisionmaking. We try to find the best ways of tackling any problem which arises. That is why you find that the Jordanian Government's decisions are a successive and continuous process that interacts with and responds to what happens in the Jordanian arena.

[Correspondents] In the past, after 1957, the Muslim Brotherhood group was on good terms with the Jordanian Government, but we note that last year the government took several measures not in the interest of the Muslim Brotherhood, not to mention the differences which resulted from the Al-Yarmuk university incidents and the recent byelections in Irbid Province. These developments have reflected on relations between the government and the Muslim Brotherhood, although the group did in the past and still does consider itself in the service of the regime.

[Al-Rifa'i] The Muslim Brotherhood was licensed like any other religious group which promotes Islamic teachings and the Islamic appeal. Of course Islamic teachings are an integral part of the Jordanian regime headed by King Husayn. So it cannot be said that there are differences between the Jordanian Government and the Muslim Brotherhood as a religious group. If differences occur with any group in the country they are political differences. We have laws which ban partisan activities and practices, especially if such activities and practices negatively affect Jordan's security and stability. That is why I say that the issue of the Muslim Brotherhood as a religious group remains unblemished unless, as I have said, that group indulges in political activity which threatens this country's security and stability. That would be unsatisfactory and unacceptable to us.

[Correspondents] Has the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement had any negative effects on the government's relations with the Muslim Brotherhood?

[Al-Rifa'i] The problem was not with the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan. It was with individuals who had links with political organizations abroad and who lived in Jordan but had activities in Syria.

[Correspondents] To go back to the Jordanian economy, do you not believe that the recent measures related to the closure of the Fatah offices could negatively affect the Jordanian economy?

[Al-Rifa'i] If Jordanian economic recovery is going to be at the expense of Jordan's stability we will give priority to stability. There can be no economic recovery without stability. Thank God, our greatest capital is stability, and we believe that what happened in Lebanon should serve as a lesson to any state in search of stability and economic prosperity.

Background to Al-Barbir Bombing; Death Toll Update

NC291643 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The car bombing in Al-Barbir has left 21 people dead and 166 others injured. [passage omitted] A white Mercedes 200 bearing licence plate No 461392 exploded at 1102 today. It was parked among other cars near Al-Barbir Bridge, directly in front of Al-Amudi Center, which is only 10 meters away from the Al-Barbir Hospital and 300 meters away from Al-Maqasid Hospital. The car was open and empty, which aroused the suspicions of two policemen who were on duty nearby. One of them waited by the car while the other left to look for its owner. Suddenly, a massive explosion rocked the area, turning it into a veritable inferno. [passage omitted] [Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 0315 GMT on 30 July 1986 reports that "according to the latest count by hospitals in West Beirut, the explosion has left 24 people dead and 203 others injured."]

Leaders Unanimous in Denunciation of Bombing

Sham'un, Birri

NC291801 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Once again and within hours, all Lebanese leaders were unanimous in their denunciation of the second bombing in 2 days, that which took place in Al-Barbir today and, like yesterday's blast in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, resulted in the loss of innocent lives. The common denominator among all these leaders was their condemnation of acts of violence and their call for solidarity in the face of the crimes targeting the homeland and the nation [passage omitted]

Camille Sham'un, minister of finance, housing, and cooperative, [and former president] denounced today's crime by saying: The taking of innocent lives in Al-Barbir today was as gruesome as the deaths of innocent victims in 'Ayn al-Rummanah yesterday. These grisly crimes indicate that those conspiring against this nation's unity lack restraint. They plant car bombs and escalate tensions in all directions. For this, the innocent invariably pay the price.

On his own behalf, Minister Nabih Birri said: Scores were killed both yesterday and today. He pointed to yesterday's meeting of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and said that Israel's death machine, having failed to boost the Lebanese Forces' security in East Beirut, has activated its agents, carrying out the criminal blast in Al-Barbir today simply to delude the public, particularly Christians, into believing that yesterday's bombing was planned in West Beirut and that they are able to respond. What a sickening attitude!

Lebanese Forces, Phalangist Leader

NC291441 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Forces has made the following statement: Just as they condemned yesterday's crime in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, the Lebanese Forces today denounce the second crime in Al-Barbir, which follows the one against a bus from the American University of Beirut.

The Lebanese Forces condemn all acts of terrorism and reject the use of violence in politics. They feel that these practices serve only the enemies of the homeland and prevent the Lebanese people from coming together free of outside interference.

Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah has also condemned the carnage resulting from the car bomb near the Al-Barbir Bridge, which killed and injured a number of innocent civilians. He said that the passage of the machinery of death from 'Ayn al-Rummanah to Al-Barbir confirms the gravity of this bloody and diabolical plan, which is wreaking havoc throughout our homeland.

Al-Jumayyil

NC291934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has condemned the gruesome bombing that occurred in Al-Barbir today. He described the blast as yet another chapter in the continuing series of conspiracies against the Lebanese. The president called on the security forces to take all measures necessary to prevent any recurrence of these grisly incidents. He also asked rescue organizations to provide immediate assistance to those who were injured or otherwise harmed by the bombing.

Karami

NC291401 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami was astonished by the accusations against Syria over the 'Ayn al-Rummanah bombing. He asked those who make such charges: Who then is responsible for the Al-Barbir Bridge explosion?! The prime minister added that the current events are significant in that they are evidently perpetrated by our enemies who want hostilities among the Lebanese to continue. Karami, who made these remarks after chairing a meeting of the Ministerial Committee, pointed out that the enemy makes no distinction between East and West Beirut.

E. Beirut Car Bombs Linked to Syrian 'Pressure'

NC291743 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] As part of the attempt to identify those responsible for the explosion in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, a reliable political source in West Beirut has quoted Major George Makhkhul, an assistant to Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, as telling some politicians at a meeting held in the home of Deputy Munir Abu Fadil about 2 weeks ago that the Christians in the eastern areas would be facing some security problems in the future. Makhkhul pointed out that his country would be applying pressure in the field of security. Damascus planned to send booby-trapped cars into East Beirut in order to create a state of unrest and chaos, and, through deception, convince the public that the security situation would be stable wherever Syrian forces were present.

We have also learned that a meeting was held in Shtawrah some time ago under the chairmanship of Brig Gen Kan'an. A former leading personality, as well as five northern officials who cooperate with Syrian intelligence, were present. The conferees discussed ways of getting booby-trapped cars into the eastern areas in light of the strict security measures taken by the Lebanese Forces at the crossing points.

An official in charge of military affairs for the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon has been cited as telling close associates that the eastern areas would be the scene of a series of car bombs in the next few days. He felt it would be easier to get these vehicles into East Beirut following the opening of the crossing points and given the level of traffic expected there.

Kan'an: Presence in Camps To Be 'Symbolic, Moral'

NC291800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] In a press statement, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has declared that there is no cause for alarm. He added: We will not allow the security plan for the southern suburb to suffer any setbacks, and we are strong enough to handle any situation. In response to a question, Brig Gen Kan'an said the Syrians will not be deployed around the camps as security forces, but as observers trusted by all parties. He noted: Our presence will be symbolic and moral. Kan'an pointed out that 'Arafat's objective was to upset things in Lebanon, but his influence is now limited thanks to changes in the situation on the ground. Kan'an made it clear that he will not allow any reverses to occur and that his relations with Junblatt, Birri, and the leaders of Hizballah are excellent. He denied any knowledge of the hostages' fate.

Chirac Telephones Al-Jumayyil, Expresses Support

NC291857 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac called President Amin al-Jumayyil tonight, and the two men dcscussed current Lebanese and international questions in light of recent developments. Chirac assured President al-Jumayyil that French policy toward Lebanon is unchanging and that Paris is eager to safeguard its sovereignty and independence and the viability of its official institutions. They reviewed bilateral relations and agreed that they must be developed further. They also pledged to keep in touch through messages and envoys in order to increase coordination between their two countries. These efforts will focus on bilateral relations and on France's support for Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, independence, and legitimate institutions. President al-Jumayyil thanked Chirac for having taken these positions, and stressed Lebanon's desire to consolidate its ties to France on both the official and popular levels. In addition, Al-Jumayyil noted that France can play an important role in the Middle East peace process and in Lebanon. This, he said, was the result of its friendship with all parties concerned and its good international connections. He also asked Chirac to convey his greetings to French President Francois Mitterrand and to express his gratitude for the support he has given Lebanon.

Decree Issued for Extraordinary Chamber Session

NC291133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] At noon today, Decree No 3384 was issued, instructing the Chamber of Deputies to hold an extraordinary session from 1 August 1986 until 15 September 1986. The agenda of the extraordinary session has been determined as follows: the budget for 1986; drafts of laws already before the Chamber of Deputies and those which are to be referred to it; other draft laws, proposals, and texts which the office of the chamber may decide to submit for deliberation after the chamber committees concerned have studied them.

Al-Husayni, Others To Boycott Army Day Celebrations

NC300509 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Highly-placed sources have affirmed that Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, the Ministerial Committee members, and members of the Military Council will boycott the celebrations to be held on Army Day on 1 August. They will also boycott the graduation ceremony for cadet officers which will take place at the Shukri Ghanim Barracks in Al-Fayyadiyah. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will present swords to the new officers and is expected to deliver a speech on the occasion.

Resistance Attacks Israeli Position in South

NC291826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Lebanese National Resistance men have attacked an Israeli position in Tallat Haddathah, near Tibnin, using machine guns and RPG's. Flames rose from the position and Israeli forces then searched the outskirts of Haris. According to reports from the south, two Israeli helicopters combed Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, and Al-Hamra' at 1515 today. The helicopters strafed a civilian car and one of its passengers, Jabir 'Ali Jabir, was wounded. He died later at Shu'ayb Clinic in Sidon.

SSNP, Islamic Unification Clash in North

NC301155 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A clash took place today between members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and the Islamic Unification Movement in the Sir al-Dinniyah township of northern Lebanon. According to Islamic Unification Movement sources, seven SSNP members were killed and six others were injured. Severe tension now prevails in this area.

Foreign Minister on Efforts To Release Hostages

JN300612 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian foreign minister has stated that Syria recently intensified its efforts to obtain the release of the hostages in Lebanon. A source close to the Greek Foreign Ministry has stated that Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has announced in a letter to his Greek counterpart Karolos Papoulias that Syria intensified its efforts in the wake of two new factors: The mediation of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou through his wife who visited Damascus 7-9 July and discussed the issue of the hostages with President al-Asad, and the written appeal delivered by U.S. House of Representatives member Robert Dornan to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad containing the signatures of 260 members of Congress.

In his letter, the Syrian foreign minister stressed that Syria will do its best to obtain the release of all the other hostages.

KUNA Report Cited on 29 July Beirut Car Bomb

JN291319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut — A big explosion occurred in West Beirut today at the contact line dividing the city. In a report from Beirut, KUNA says the explosion of a booby-trapped car caused a large fire which destroyed about 15 cars. Internal security forces estimated the casualties of the explosion at 7 dead and 60 wounded. The same sources said they found another booby-trapped car in the same area laden with 75 kg of TNT. Security organs are dismantling it.

Papers Condemn Explosions

JN300759 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "From 'Ayn al-Rummanah to Al-Barbir," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says editorially: The tampering with the security of Lebanon by treasonous hands at the expense of innocent people is something that exceeds the limits of treason and crime. We cannot find words to match the lack of conscience by a handful of agents whose sole goal is to serve the Zionist enemy even if this causes the destruction of Lebanon.

All these traitors suffer from the restoration of stability and security to a bleeding homeland. Everything is permissible to them including violating the inviolable. They were not content with stealing the bread from the mouths of the poor, neither were they content with wasting money and causing the Lebanese people to starve, so they launched a war against the people, a war against their freedom, dignity, and security. The people began to look for security before looking for their food. Their slogan became security first.

Al-Ba'th adds: From this premise, Syria has always extended an honest and sincere hand to alleviate the injustice perpetrated against the brothers. It rose above positions expressed by the agents and traitors in the markets of treason. The agents committed their dual crime and deluded others in an attempt to eliminate the accusations directed at them. But the spotlight was already on them even before the crimes that were committed in East and West Beirut. They will undoubtedly get their just punishment so that the contact lines will be removed and Beirut will be united with no traitors or agents.

In its "Behind the News" column, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: After the booby-trapped car in East Beirut, which resulted in the death and wounding of many, the destruction of a huge number of buildings, stores and cars, the western sector of Beirut witnessed a similar explosion which resulted in the killing of others. Fires broke out in many buildings and stores. The Zionist planes launched mock raids on many areas in the south, the mountain and repeatedly broke the sound barrier over the capital Beirut. These internal criminal acts and Zionist aggressive acts coincided with the final touches of the security plan for the southern suburb. This also coincides with the visit of U.S. Vice President Bush to many of the region's countries.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says that those behind the explosions in Beirut are those who suffer from the return of security and stability which is designed to end the abnormal situation which Lebanon currently lives through. That is why they continue to implement criminal acts concocted by U.S. and Zionist circles. They must fully realize that the Lebanese masses and their nationalist powers will not let them place obstacles before the continuation of the security plan and detente. Moreover, Syria will bolster this process with all its power until Lebanon recovers and extricates itself from this whirlpool. [passage omitted]

AL-THAWRAH Stresses Importance of Arab Solidarity

JN290900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Arab Solidarity Is the Weapon of Confrontation Against the Enemy and Against the Capitulatory Trend" *Al-Thawrah* says: The Arab nation is facing a fierce variegated Zionist-imperialist onslaught to subdue the Arabs and impose capitulation on them. Developments and the course of events have demonstrated that the Zionist danger engulfs all the Arabs and that not a single Arab country is safe from this danger. This fact should be known to everybody and must become the incentive for the mobilization of Arab potentialities and their introduction into the fateful pan-Arab battle. This also emphasizes the importance of Arab solidarity as an effective Arab weapon in the current confrontation between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism which backs it. It also highlights the importance of safeguarding real Arab solidarity from the attempts of the imperialist and Zionist powers and their agents to divest Arab solidarity of its militant objectives, transform it into a weapon that will be used against the Arab masses' aspirations, and used as a cover for the liquidatory and capitulatory conspiracy.

The basic platform for Arab solidarity is the confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation. Those who speak about Arab solidarity as a slogan devoid of its militant meanings only seek to paralyze this effective weapon which was tested in the October war of liberation and to make this weapon become a burden to Arab struggle and a screen behind which the enemies of the Arab nation and their agents infiltrate to deal blows to the national liberation movement. Arab struggle must be a force for the liberation of the land and the restorationof rights within whose framework the nation's potentialities are pooled to secure the necessary factors for wresting victory. Struggle must not be a banner under whose canopy the agents hide to fall into the quagmire of capitulation and collapse.

The United States and Israel have persistenly done their best to confront effective Arab solidarity and to concoct conspiracies against it, and to work for dismembering the Arab nation and undermining any efforts seeking to unite its stands and ranks against the Zionist-imperialist onslaught. The Camp David conspiracy took place within this context and the Moroccan king's deviation from Arab ranks and his meeting with Shim'on Peres is being exploited to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

All this shows the importance of taking the Moroccan king to account and to punish him on a charge of high treason against the Arabs' fateful cause. With deterrent measures against the enemies and their conspiracies we protect the pan-Arab cause and immunize Arab solidarity against the poisoned lances aimed at it by the imperialist-Zionist enemy, the advocates of capitulation, the collaborators, and those who are involved in the schemes of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Further Reportage on Vice President Bush Visit

Bush Urges Talks With Jordan

TA291026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. vice president thinks the next stage in the peace process should be a face-to-face meeting between representatives of Israel and Jordan. He said the U.S. Administration would like King Husayn to negotiate directly with Israel and Mr Peres' visit to Morocco could accelerate such a meeting. The prime minister reacted by saying that it will take time before such a move can be made.

W. Bankers To Meet Bush

JN291744 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] As we said at the beginning of the program, U.S. Vice President George Bush will meet with a number of West Bank notables at the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. Our colleague Ibrahim Shahid reports from the radio van near the U.S. Consulate:

[Begin recording] A short while ago, Hanna Sinyurah, Hikmat al-Masri, Wahid al-Masri, Jordanian parliament member for Ramallah District Nicula 'Aql, Farhi al-'Araj, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, and Bayt Jala Mayor Hanna al-Atrash arrived to meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Hence, it can be said that leaders of the West Bank and Gaza have adopted three courses regarding the acceptance of the invitation to meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Although the U.S. offiicals declined to reveal the names of the guests, it was said that the invitation was conveyed to those known for their pro-Jordanian leanings, as well as to pro-PLO moderate figures. Other figures attempted to organize a boycott of the meeting.

It has been learned form well-informed sources that the boycott call may scare some moderates who fear those who accuse them of betraying the Paelstinian cause. The pro-PLO moderate figures say that attending the Bush reception serves the cause because it will be possible to present complaints about U.S. policy in the Middle East to the U.S. vice president. Those known for their support for Jordan say that they wish to attend but without protesting against U.S. policies.

Former Hebron Mayor Eng Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah said that two or three from the group calling for a boycott of the meeting will present a memo to George Bush today denouncing the attempts to bypass the PLO in the Middle East peace moves, as they put it.

Faysal al-Husayni, one of the figures supporting the boycott of the meeting with Bush, said that those who will meet with him tdoay will show that they do not represent the Palestinian people. However, Hanna Sinyurah, a moderate PLO supporter who arrived a short while ago, stated to us that he will attend the meeting to tell the U.S. vice president that the United States must change its policy and accept the Palestinians' right to self-determination. He told us a short while ago: We would like to ask the U.S. vice president to look, learn, and hear about the demonstration which was staged in Jerusalem.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj stated that he will not take orders from people who appointed themselves PLO representatives. He added: I would not go if 'Arafat told me not to go. However, that is not the case.

The meeting between the figures who have arrived and George Bush will begin in a short while at the U.S. Consulate. We will not be able to report on this meeting on the 'With the Events' program this evening. We hope that this will be done on tonight's newscast. Ibrahim Shaid sends his greetings from the radio van in front of the U.S. Consulate. [end recording]

Bush Meets Palestinians

TA291722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A short time ago, at the U.S. Consulate in West Jerusalem, a meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Palestinian figures began. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that most of the people invited did come to the meeting, apart from a few PLO supporters. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus reports from the consulate:

Well, everyone who is anyone is among the people who have come. Most of the people invited to attend the reception have indeed accepted and come, inlcuding such pro-PLO figures as Hanna Sinyurah, the editor of *Al-Fajr*, and Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah from Gaza. Naturally, the people from the moderate wing in the territories have also come, the traditional participants in such receptions, such as Ilyas Frayj, Farhi al-'Araj, and others. Let us also note that three members of the Jordanian Parliament are also attending the meeting, Nicula 'Aql, Edward Hamis, and Hikmat al-Masri from Nabulus.

Before the meeting we heard from *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah. George Bush, he said, should have seen the strike in East Jerusalem today to realize what the genuine Palestinian position is.

[Begin Sinyurah recording — in English] The Palestinians are not happy with the policies of the United States. they want a change in the policy of the United States. The number one change is that the United States Administration should recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people. At the same time, they should also accept an international conference with all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO. [end recording]

[Gus translates above and continues] This is also the text of the memo, so I have learned, the memo that Hanna Sinyurah and others are going to present to U.S. Vice President George Bush. Well, who has not come to the meeting? Rashad al-Shawwa, the Gaza Mayor, who is in Jordan, has not come; Zuhayr (al-Rus), Mahmud Abu Zalaf, the dismissed mayor of Hebron, Al-Natshah, and several more. It is still too early to make a credit-debit account, but it seems that both sides have flexed their muscles. The Americans have succeeded, at the peak of a bitter anti-U.S. offensive, to invite a gallery [last word in English] of figures from the territories to the Consulate in the western part of the city. Several of them are even supporters of the PLO. And the extremists, the PLO members, the leftists, they succeeded this morning in organizing, at very short notice, a commercial strike that encompassed the East Jerusalem commercial center and was against the United States, against Bush.

E. Jerusalem Strike

TA290832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] There is a partial commercial strike in East Jerusalem today to protest U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the Old City yesterday and his meeting with Palestinian notables this evening. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the strike is evident in the main streets of East Jerusalem, while most of the stores on other streets and in the suburbs are open. Border Police and IDF reinforcements are in the city.

Palestinians Receive 'Death Threats'

TA291810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Just a few moments ago the meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and leading Palestinian personalities from the territories ended. Despite calls for a boycott and death threats by terrorist leader Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], nearly all those invited turned up. Steve Weizman reports:

[Begin recording] [Weizman] Despite calls for a boycott most of the Palestinians invited turned up at the meeting held at the U.S. Consulate in West Jerusalem. Notable among those who stayed away were deposed Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah and Mahmud Abu Zalaf, editor of the *Al-Quds* newspaper. Both men are supporters of the PLO.

After the 1-hour session, Vice President Bush drove away without speaking to waiting reporters. But *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah, who was at the meeting, gave this account of the proceedings.

[Sinyurah] The vice president listened to all the Palestinians who were there. The main subject that was brought was the question of self-determination and Palestinian representation. The issues were that the United States set its conditions again as [UN Security Council Resolutions] 242 and 338. And, also the Palestinian side asked for a statement from the United States about self-determination. This is still the major difference between the U.S. Administration and the Palestinian position.

Mr Bush was very attentive. He said that the U.S. Administration is trying to do whatever it can to push the peace process but, at the same time, we told him that this is not enough.

[Weizman] Asked why he had taken part despite the boycott calls, Sinyurah answered: To make the Palestinian point of view recognized and listened to. Regarding the Abu Nidal death threat, he said Abu Nidal does not represent the Palestinians. [end recording]

Levi Wants Atmosphere 'Purified'

TA291730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has called on the U.S. vice president to work to purify the atmosphere in Israeli-U.S. relations. Minister Levi pointed out that Israel cannot continue to be regarded as a suspect just because there are unknown elements in the U.S. Administration creating an atmosphere of suspicion, as he put it. The deputy prime minister was speaking with our correspondent Yo'el Dar while on a tour of Shefar'am.

[Begin Levi recording] A reassuring announcement is insufficient. What is needed is action and work. The United States, from the aspect of common interests, is doing a great deal for Israel, that is true. Israel is doing no less for the United States, for that joint policy, for those components that are vital for the security of the United States and the interests shared with us and the free world. Let us not allow these clouds to overshadow the great amount of what is positive that exists between our two countries. I hope that action has begun and Mr Bush would do well to also begin to work in that field so that there will not be, I would say, even a shadow of those clouds, because this is also causing damage to Israel. We are not, under any circumstances, prepared to be regarded as suspects, just as I would not agree that Americans here, at any level, and they are here, should be regarded as suspects or accompanied by suspicions in every step and inch of this country. [end recording]

AL-MITHAQ Assails Visit

TA291203 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Bush's Trip and the Anticipated Failure"]

[Text] We noted from the outset that the Moroccan king's recent move was but an extension of the submissive attitude which was and is being demonstrated by the official Arab arena in response to the illusion of a U.S. settlement. Any such settlement can be nothing other than one based on elimination and capitulation, as should be paricularly clear to anyone acquainted with the basics of U.S. policy and its role not only in our region but throughout the entire world.

For its part, the visit of U.S. Vice President Bush to the region which began today, is not unrelated to these settlements but is tied to them and is in line with the recent U.S. move aimed at extricating the comprehensive U.S. plan from its current dilemma and dead end.

The U.S. move relies on the Arab reactionary governments and other right-wing forces in the region who have mortgaged themselves to the imperialist camp and have utilized their countries' potential to serve U.S. aims and goals in the Middle East and other regions.

Therefore the Moroccan king's step, aside from being within the framework of serving the U.S. plan, was also intended to prepare the ground fro Bush's visit, particularly after the United States played a role in preparing the meeting between Peres and Hassan II on the soil of fraternal Morocco.

Bush, who is expected to become the first man of the White House, has tried to stage a tumultuous visit that can achieve some success in the move to renew the U.S. settlements of capitulation. Therefore, his country embarked on arranging the Peres-Hassan meeting in public.

Irrespective of the visit's results, however, all efforts by the United States to revive its plans are doomed to failure because they do not meet the minimum aspirations of our people, and their fate will be similar to the efforts that preceded them.

AL-QUDS Views Visit

TA291225 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Bush and the Palestinian People"]

[Text] We can say that yesterday morning U.S. Vice President George Bush launched his election campaign for the U.S. presidency when he began his visit to Israel. Despite the fact that these elections are not to be held until 1988, those who nominate themselves for this position launch their election campaign two years before the elections.

As part of the Palestinian people who are patient to injustice, enduring to pain, weakened by wounds, and aspiring to peace, we had hoped that the U.S. vice president would carry in his briefcase real and practical proposals to advance the peace process. We are aware that advancing the peace process requires U.S. recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, headed by the right to self-determination and the choice of representatives, but we are totally confident that the U.S. vice president has come here to merely repeat what other U.S. officials have proposed before.

We ask: What opinion does George Bush hold of the Palestinian people and their cause? Has he been convinced by the biased information media that the Palestinians are a group of killers and terrorists? If this is the U.S. vice president's conviction we affirm that the Palestinian people have paid and are paying a higher cost than any other party to terrorism. Figures are the best proof and Sabra and Shatila are testimony to this.

We also say that despite the continued occupation of their lands for over 19 years — the same lands whose historical and demographic aspects have changed to our disadvantage — the Palestinian people, who have moved from one diaspora to another, from one sanctuary to the other, and from oppression to greater oppression, continue to aspire to the day when the sun of freedom, peace, and stability will rise.

The U.S. vice president, who was born in the land of President Wilson, must be fully aware of the right of nations to self-determination and selection of their representatives. Had it not been for these principles the American people would not have revolted against Britain when the United States was subject to the British crown. If George Washington was a symbol of freedom and independence to the American people, why do the policy decision-makers in the United States insist on depriving the Palestinian people of choosing their own symbols?

If during his visit George Bush intends to ensure the votes of some voters in the United States and continues with his election campaign, we say that the sufferings of the region's nations will continue as long as U.S. statesmen continue their biased approach. Such an approach can neither serve the peace process nor the aspirations of the region's nations to live in freedom, dignity, and stability.

Bush To Convey Peres Messages

TA300808 TEL Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0731 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush is carrying verbal messages with him from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to King Husayn and Egyptian President Mubarak, with whom Bush is to meet during the next few days of his tour. The working meeting between Bush and Prime Minister Peres ended a short time ago and we are now going over to you, Refa'el Mann, our correspondent in the Prime Minister's Office:

[Mann] Well, George Bush is leaving Israel this afternoon well updated on the details of the Israeli position on the peace process. Shim'on Peres briefed him on the problems that still remain before the Tabah dispute is settled, expressing to him the hope that the two countries will soon be able to overcome the last obstacle and a new era in bilateral relations will begin. He also heard about the peace process with Jordan and the talks with King Hassan. Emerging from the meeting, George Bush spoke to correspondents. Let us hear what he said:

[Begin Bush recording — in English] We had what is referred to in diplomatic terms as a frank, full exchange, but in real personal terms it was wide-ranging, a lot of subjects discussed, including the peace process. I learned a great deal from the prime minister about his recent visit that captured the imagination of the whole world, and I told him that the United States gave full support to the personal courage and determination he showed in meeting with King Hassan. [end recording]

[Mann translates above and continues] He added that the pair also reviewed the military relations between the two countries. I am leaving, Bush said, with the feeling that the relations between Israel and the United States, which are founded on both moral and strategic bases, are in an excellent state. Shim'on Peres replied by saying that Bush's visit will help to further the peace process. Relations between the two countries, he said, have been enriched with ideas and understandings.

Before they emerged from the meeting, the pair signed a memo on tourism promotion. Bush expressed the hope that many tourists from the United States will come here, following in his footsteps. The prime minister, for his part, emphasized that terrorism must not deter tourism. Another signing ceremony is expected at noon, this time initialing the framework agreement on the establishment of the Voice of America transmitters in the

'Arava. We have been told that not all the disputes will be settled but they will initial the agreement and do so in front of the cameras.

In the meeting, Mr Peres also gave the U.S. vice president a list of Prisoners of Zion and received a commitment that the United States will continue to work on behalf of the Prisoners of Zion in the Soviet Union. Bush is presently talking with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and will later go to the Knesset.

One more detail: The pair also discussed cooperation in the war against terrorism. It was agreed that the two countries will submit joint proposals on the issue of the war against terrorism in the skies before the UN General Assembly session in another few months.

Al-Najah Closed Against Rallies

TA300926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces erected roadblocks at the entrances to Al-Najah University in Nabulus this morning. As a result, the university is in effect closed down. Sources in the defense establishment told our correspondent Arye Gus that the roadblocks were erected in order to prevent rallies and riots. The sources explained that hostile elements intended to use the period of final examinations and university registration to incite rioting. Our correspondent has learned that the students intended to organize a rally today to protest the participation of Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the university's board of directors, in the reception given by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

Shamir Meets Mansur, Calls for Ministerial Committee

TA291120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is proposing that a joint Israeli-Egyptian ministerial committee be set up to handle the autonomy problem and the Palestinian question, and to improve trade and tourism ties. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the vice prime minister raised the proposal during a talk with Egyptian journalist Anis Mansur who was sent to Israel by President Mubarak. According to Shamir, Tabah is not the biggest and most central problem in our relations with Egypt.

Anis Mansur told Yitzhaq Shamir that he is presented in the Egyptian media as an angry and hot-tempered person, but that in a face-to-face talk it turns out he is a calm person. Minister Shamir said that the Egyptian media has a negative influence, and it would be preferable if Israel was presented accurately.

Egyptian Tabah Delegation Arrives; Tamir Comments

TA291740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks has just this minute arrived at the airport, with a delay of about 1 and 1/2 hours, and our correspondent Bassam Jabir has called us from Ben-Gurion Airport:

Heading the Egyptian delegation, which has just arrived in Israel, is Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, the director of the legal department of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also in the delegation is General Faruq Labib, who heads a group of Egyptian military personnel who are represented in the delegation, and Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason has also arrived in Israel with the Egyptian delegation.

The Egyptian delegation was received at the airport by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, and also the Egyptian attache in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni. Mr Tamir said the talks in the current round will not be the last, but he expressed the hope of reaching progress and a rapid conclusion of dealing with the issues being debated. The director general of the Foreign Ministry pointed out that although he is always optimistic, the results of the current talks will be decided by what the Egyptian delegation is bringing from Cairo. He informed us that another meeting about Tabah will be held in Cairo next week and this round of deliberations is not intended to be a substitute for the talks that are to be held in the Egyptian capital.

Delegation Has 'Clear Instructions'

TA291745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] On his arrival in Israel the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, Nabil al-'Arabi, expressed the hope that this time the teams will succeed in concluding the talks. According to our correspondent Bassam Jabir, the Egyptian representative said he had come to Israel with clear instructions and will try to carry them out.

Prior to that, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, said the future of the talks depends on what the Egyptian delegation is bringing with it.

Tomorrow morning the talks will begin in the Dani'el Hotel, Herzliyya, but there may be unofficial meetings between the Israeli and Egyptian representatives this very evening. Over the next few days the representatives of the two sides, with the accompaniment of U.S. observers, will go to the Tabah area to examine the situation in the field.

Tabah Delegations Meet

TA300452 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian and Israeli officials held talks late last night to try to resolve the terms of the Tabah arbitration. Egypt and Israel are seen as trying to settle the dispute before U.S. Vice President George Bush ends his current Middle East tour. Steve Rodan reports:

Israel and Egypt have increased their contacts in the past few days in order to come to an agreement on the terms of the Tabah arbitration, but as time goes on it is becoming more doubtful whether the two countries will be able to reach an accord during the Middle East tour of U.S. Vice President Bush. Egypt and Israel have not agreed on the naming of three neutral arbitrators. The proposal agreed to by Cairo and Jerusalem was for both countires to choose names from a list prepared by the Americans but, according to sources at the negotiations, Egypt has failed to pick one name.

Moreover, Israeli sources say that Egypt is now having second thoughts on the okay it gave to the formulation of the question to be presented to the Tabah arbitrators. The question agreed to by both Egypt and Israel asked the arbitrators to determine their border-marking of the international boundary. Egypt is now reverting to its demand that the arbitrators decide the Tabah border-markings that were in effect during the British mandate. Israeli officials assert that those markings are not the international border and the formulation of such a question to the arbitrators will ensure that Tabah be ruled Egyptian.

Still, all three countries are working hard to give Bush an agreement before he is scheduled to return to the United States. For Bush an agreement would add political significance to his visit. Last night the Tabah talks were held behind closed doors in Herzliyya, with the head of Egypt's negotiating team telling reporters that he had been directed to conclude an agreement.

Today Bush will discuss Tabah with Israeli officials before departing to Jordan. The U.S. spokesman says that despite the hitches, there are still indications that the Tabah agreement could be initialed by the time Bush ends his trip.

Delegations To Visit Site

TA300913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations for the Tabah talks will visit the disputed area tomorrow. This morning the representatives of the two delegations began preparing the arrangements which will be implemented in the field tomorrow. Ya'aqov Qeynan, the spokesman of the Israeli delegation, told our correspondent Bassam Jabir that the two delegations will spend the entire day in Elat and will continue the talks in Herzliyya Friday morning [1 August].

Mubarak Sends Herzog Message With Hopes for Peace

TA291131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] President Mubarak has expressed the hope that peace between Israel and other Middle East countries will be strengthened. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that this is included in a telegram the Egyptian president sent President Hayim Herzog thanking the Israeli president for his good wishes on Egypt's Revolution Day.

Peres Says Morocco Visit 'First-Rate Achievement'

TA300837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has said in the Knesset that his visit to Morocco prepared the ground for a dialogue with Jordan and the Palestinians. He stressed that even if it takes a month or 2 years he will not cease striving for negotiations. Mr Peres made these remarks before the Knesset plenum in a speech concluding the political debate opened 2 days ago. Peres recalled that in his speech King Hassan noted five times that a dialogue with Israel is necessary, and that not all the Arab countries came out against Hassan. The prime minister claims that these are first-rate achievements. While Ge'ula Kohen [Tehiya Knesset member] says that the territories are the most important thing, the prime minister believes the people are what counts most.

Meeting Can Be 'Turning Point'

JN291617 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 23 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Ifrane Meeting and Possibilities of Change"]

[Text] What happend on Moroccan soil is, without doubt a momentous event. Therefore, we are duty-bound to speak our minds on the subject with the utmost objectivity and detachment based on our adherence to basic principles, we reiterate our rallying behind our legitimate leadership and sole representative, the PLO, and, consequently, our commitment to its position on this subject. Contrary to the thinking of many people, we believe King Hassan and his political flexibility will not affect his abiding commitment to the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people, as well as to their right to self-determination and to choose their own leadership.

Now with the emergence of major new developments on Arab and Palestinian levels, we must stress a successful launching of the peace process depends on how much progress can be made in terms of recongizing the Palestinian Arab people, their right to self-determination, and their right to rally behind their leadership and only representative.

On this basis, and understanding the symbolic significance of choosing Morocco as venue for the new meeting, and based on our understanding of King Hassan's adherence to principles and on our understanding that the existing situation in Israel does not allow for Peres to jump in the air [as published] without proper preparation and minimal common ground, we come to an essential conclusion on this move, namely, that the Morocco meeting can become a turning point in the history of the Palestinian cause and the history of the Arab-Israeli dispute if it produces a common appreciation of the crux of this dispute and the fundamental dilemma of the case, namely, recognition of the Palestinian people, their leadership, and their right to self-determination.

We do not want to be skeptics, neither do we want to be carried away by optimism, but we have to wait and hope for a breakthrough. Perhaps some kind of a strong wind blows and drives ships toward a safe haven of durable and just peace, which everyone is looking forward to.

AL-SHA'B Rejects 'Peres Plan'

TA291115 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Peres 'Plan' "]

[Text] Israeli press circles have revealed a new plan presented by Israel's Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Morocco's King Hassan II during their meeting in Ifrane last week.

These circles are endeavoring to depict this plan as a new discovery or as a fundamental change in Israel's positions. Even one of the Labor Party leaders who participated in the Ifrane talks has begun talking about the possibility of holding a referendum or early elections in Israel to ensure that the peace process is not halted by the Likud.

A careful reading of the articles of the Peres Plan, however, confirms that there is nothing new in it and that it is not a new formula which differs from the known Israeli policy guidelines. Peres still adheres to the Israeli no's to withdrawal, recognition of the PLO and the legitimate Palestinian rights for self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state.

Moreover, this plan insists on a Jordanian role, bypassing and ignoring the Palestinian role, and conforms with the spirit of the Labor Party platform, and is in line with present plans to prepare for the time when Jordan puts an end to the PLO'S role.

If the plan itself is old, the new development is that Hassan II did not announce his rejection of the plan but promised to present it to the Arab leaders, and Hassan's ministers are talking of a historic turning point at the Ifrane meeting. This arouses among us real expectations of an escalation of the new onslaught, with the participation of Arab parties, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian problem.

USSR To Invite Weizman on Visit Before Rotation

TA300849 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 30 Jul 86 p 6

[Report by Uri Avneri]

[Text] This week 'Ezer Weizman made a declaration: He is ready to meet with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat under certain conditions. The conditions are in line with the famous Yariv-Shem-Tov formulation: recognition of Israel and a cessation of acts of terrorism.

In this 'Ezer Weizman has retracted the declaration he made 15 years earlier. Similar declarations were made at that time by Ari'el Sharon (who did not set conditions) and Moshe Dayan also hinted at the same.

The timing of Weizman's declaration appears coincidental. Some people also regarded it as an expression of frustration after Shim'on Peres did not take him along to Morocco. In view of the fact that Weizman was incorporated in the current Cabinet in an unofficial post as someone who deals with matters relating to peace — the outcome of his previous successes in Egypt — his exclusion from the latest trip was almost a slap in the face. However, Peres did not want to share the glory and he only took one politician with him: Rafi Edri, who in the future is slated to lead the Labor Party in winning over the Moroccan public in Israel.

However, Weizman was not depressed. He knows that something is going to happen that will dramatically raise his status. This is the best-kept political secret at this moment: 'Ezer Weizman is to be invited to the Soviet Union to meet with senior administration officials.

The Soviets, who have been keeping an eye on Weizman's activity on behalf of Israeli-Arab peace for a long time, have decided to choose him as the most suitable Israeli candidate for whom it would be worth their while to make this gesture as yet another move toward normalization of relations between Moscow and Jerusalem. At first they wanted to meet with him at a neutral site in Europe, but they have now decided to invite him to the Soviet Union itself.

It is not yet clear when the trip will take place and how Weizman's partners in the Cabinet will regard it. One can assume that Shim'on Peres will welcome the idea because it will act as yet further proof of political progress in his term as prime minister. Less certain is the attitude of Yitzhaq Shamir and his colleagues. In any event, the trip is scheduled to take place before the rotation and will be another signpost on the road to the establishment of normal relations between the two countries.

Soviet 'Source': USSR To Renew Consular Relations

TA300435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Voice of Israel's Washington correspondent reports that the Soviet Union does intend to renew consular relations with Israel, but that it does not want to reestablish full diplomatic relations. Israel Radio's Shim'on Schiffer bases his report on a senior Soviet source attached to Moscow's mission in Washington. Schiffer adds that according to this source, the Soviets have no intentions at this time to change their policy regarding the emigration of Soviet Jewry.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0400 GMT on 30 July carries Schiffer report to the same effect, but attributes the information to a "source in the U.S. Administration" and not a "senior Soviet source"]

Rabin to U.S. in September; To Meet Weinberger

TA290714 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in Washington 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Lyth]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will visit Washington during the second week of September. Minister Rabin is scheduled to meet with Defense Secretary Weinberger and officials from his department. Minister Rabin will also meet with Vice President Bush, who is currently on a visit to Israel.

The talks in Washington will deal with ongoing issues such as U.S. security aid to Israel, the Lavi plane, as well as the charges concerning smuggling of U.S. technology for the purposes of manufacturing cluster bombs in Israel. It should be noted that the subpoenas issued against the Israelis involved in this issue have still not been withdrawn. Israel has already announced that members of its purchasing mission will not come to testify and has offered full cooperation in investigating the issue if the United States agrees to withdraw the subpoenas.

Knesset Approves Sharir Appointment

TA291410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The Knesset has approved the appointment of Avraham Sharir to the post of justice minister. The opposition members, as well as Alignment's David Liba'i, voted against the appointment. The other coalition members voted in favor of it.

Lavi Engine Tested on Ground in Phantom

TA291820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Today the Israel Aircraft Industries made ground tests of a Phantom airplane in which the Lavi engine has been installed. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the plane with the Lavi engine was tested several times on the landing strip in order to examine how it works and how well it fits the plane. All the tests were successful. The engine is made by Pratt and Whitney, an 1120, which was developed specially for the Lavi. Today several tests of other systems were made in the plane and they were also successful. The first flight of the Phantom plane with the Lavi engine will take place within the next few days.

Dispute With U.S. May Delay Signing of VOA Contract

TA261953 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The Americans are demanding a reassessment of the draft contract on the construction of the VOA relay station in the 'Arava. Our correspondent Giyora Tzur reports that the U.S. representatives expressed bitter criticism over the concessions made in favor of the Israeli Industry that they claim run counter to congressional orders and in contravention of U.S. law. In reaction to this, the Communications Ministry spokesman told our correspondent that some interested parties may cause a delay in the signing of the contract, which would harm the Israeli industry.

Head of the 'Arava local council Ilan Oren, on the other hand, says that any postponement in signing the accord will result in a contract that is better for the Israeli economy and for the 'Arava.

Merger With Morasha Gives NRP 2 Ministers

TA291039 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] From today the National Religious Party [NRP] has two ministers instead of one because the Morasha faction has officially joined the Knesset NRP faction. Minister Yosef Shapira has joined Minister Yosef Burg. Knesset Member Avraham Verdiger has been recognized as a one-man faction called Morasha-Po'ale Agudat Yisra'el.

IDF Kills Terrorists in Security Strip

TA291720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Today an IDF force killed two terrorists in the security strip north of Al-Tayyibah. The IDF spokesman has reported that our forces sustained no casualties. The clash occurred during searching operations to locate a terrorist squad in the security strip. The killed terrorists were found to be in possession of weapons and war material.

UNIFIL Soldiers Apprehend, Free Terrorists

TA281225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Norwegian soldiers from the UNIFIL detachment over the weekend detained a squad of four Palestinian terrorists who were on their way to carry out an attack in the Galilee. This was reported by UNIFIL sources to our correspondent Hayim Hecht. The terrorists possessed a large quantity of explosives. They belonged to the group of Samir Ghawshah, one of the leaders of the Rejection Front. The UNIFIL soldiers disarmed the terrorists and set them free.

Molotov Cocktail Thrown at IDF Patrol; No Injuries

TA290515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown last night at an IDF patrol near the Nusayrat refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip. No one was injured and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports taht the security forces cordoned off the area and launched an investigation.

Explosive Thrown at Civilian Administration Building

TA262011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A Molotov cocktail was hurled at the Civilian Administration building in Ramallah. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Costa Rican Agricultural Project — The Costa Rican president has approved a joint Israeli-Costa Rican-U.S. project for the development of a large area of Costa Rica. In the first stage of the project, 4,000 hectares of land will be set aside for the development of an agricultural infrastructure, making use of Israeli know-how and technology. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Jul 86 p 2 TA]*

Immigration Statistics for 1986 — According to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, approximately3,700 immigrants and potential immigrants arrived in Israel from the beginning of 1986 until the end of June, 35 percent fewer than the first 6 months of 1985. The change is mainly due to a decrease in the number of immigrants from African countries. There was a slight increase in the number of immigrants from South Africa, and a 10-percent decrease in the number of immigrants from other continents. Up to June, 93 immigrants arrived from the USSR, versus 174 in the first half of 1985. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 27 Jul 86 TA]*

Reportage on 22d OAU Summit Proceedings

Text of Mengistu Opening Address

EA291244 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 28 Jul 86

["Text" of speech by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Ethiopia, at the opening of the OAU heads of state summit in Addis Ababa on 28 July — recorded]

[Text] Honorable President Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the OAU, honorable heads of state and government, honorable guests, dear comrades: On behalf of the party, government, and people of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I welcome all those heads of state and government present here today to attend the 22d OAU heads of state summit.

Our dear brother Abdou Diouf, first allow me to congratulate you for your great contribution during the past 12 months as OAU chairman through your tireless efforts on all issues concerning our continent. It is with great confidence and pride in you that I express my admiration for your leadership in carrying out the heavy responsibility entrusted to you. As a courageous and honest son of our continent, you will be commended for the exemplary role you have played in explaining Africa's objectives in various international forums.

In particular, you have clearly presented Africa's outlook and firm stand and the obligation of the international community at the 13th UN General Assembly special session on Africa's current economic situation and the Paris international conference on the imposition of economic sanctions on the racist regime of South Africa. It is with great pleasure that I can say that you have won admiration for your tireless efforts for our continent's independence and struggle for peace.

Honorable chairman of the summit, honorable leaders, honorable guests and comrades, as we all know, the current situation in southern Africa and in South Africa and Namibia in particular, is horrifying and saddening. On the one hand, the fascist and racist Pretoria regime has intensified its oppression in order to halt the intensifying struggle of the South African people for freedom, equality, and justice. On the other hand, it has continued with its efforts to keep Namibia illegally under its control in defiance of various UN, OAU, and Nonaligned Movement resolutions and statements and, in general, the opinion of the international community. In addition, the aggressive racist regime of South Africa has arrogantly continued its open invasion of Frontline and neighboring states to disrupt their economic and political systems.

It has become increasingly clear that the seriousness and danger of this aggression has resulted not only in the lack of peace and security in South Africa, but on our continent and in the international community. Although the inhuman and barbaric apartheid system is being condemned by the international community, from the time it became rooted in the southern part of our continent and has been described as a crime against humanity by the UN General Assembly, a handful of racists have arrogantly continued their absolute oppression and massacres to preserve racism and colonialism.

Rather than accepting the legal and just demands of the South African people and the international community in general, the racist government has chosen to strengthen its military forces to intensify its terrorist acts on Africans. Although the police of the racist government have subjected the black majority to suffering, mass detentions, and death, mass unrest of a type that has never been seen before is going on against the apartheid system. The black people of South Africa are now more united than ever and are courageously confronting the regime with strikes and other attacks to deepen the crisis in which the condemned regime finds itself. The Sharpeville, Soweto, and [name indistinct] massacres will always remind us of the barbaric nature of the Pretoria regime. The racist Pretoria regime does not limit itself to this and is making its oppression tactics more sophisticated by declaring a nationwide state of emergency and a dusk-to-dawn curfew to halt the ever-intensifying popular unrest and has imposed a news blackout so that its barbaric actions are not exposed to the international community.

Concerning Namibia, the racist regime of South Africa is not only unwilling to end its illegal occupation of the territory, but is arrogantly intensifying absolute terror and suffering.

The racist regime has continued with its stubborn refusal to implement resolutions passed by the United Nations on various occasions on the unconditional independence of Namibia and in particular, Resolution 435/1978 passed by the UN General Assembly, the only peaceful solution for Namibia's independence, because it has been strengthened through direct and indirect support from the United States and some other Western governments.

In this respect, it is our obligation to increase our financial, material, and political support for SWAPO which is the sole representative of the Namibian people, to enable it not only to continue but to courageously intensify its struggle up to the end. The recent arrogant invasion of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe by the racists and in particular their attack on Namibe Port of our sister, Angola, are just a few examples of their terrorist actions. It is clear that it is by virtue of continuing help from imperialism and other reactionary forces of the West that the Pretoria regime has been able to carry out blatant and arrogant attacks against Frontline States. In his speech last week President Reagan unashamedly reaffirmed that it is those imperialist forces who are obstructing the international community's efforts to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime. We therefore condemn their overt anti-African act.

It is to be recalled that our organization has been taking various steps to curb the atrocities being perpetrated by the racist South African regime and has been helping the armed struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia through their vanguard organizations, the ANC and SWAPO. In this respect, our organization, in conjunction with the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, has managed to convene two recent international congresses, in Paris and Vienna, to create pressure for imposing economic sanctions on the fascist Pretoria regime and to obtain a solution for the Namibian independence question.

While the response from peace-loving forces and the international community in general to the call made by our continental organization in this respect has been satisfactory, the refusal by the United States and some West European countries to participate in those congresses has again revealed their infernal cooperation with the racists, which is not only pathetic but has openly demonstrated their international posture and covert racist attitude. The refusal by the United States and Britain to impose comprehensive and mandatory economic target [as heard] sanctions against the Pretoria regime and their refusal to participate in the above-mentioned international congresses does not impress us in light of their veto of the two draft resolutions in the UN Security Council. The siding with the racist regime by some Western governments that claim to uphold human rights shows that they have been upholding their economic interests. This is a degrading act, violating human rights and morality. It is a destructive act and does not aim to protect human rights, as they claim. In this context, how can the defending South African liberation and democratic forces, which have taken up arms to preserve their rights, be called terrorists, while the fascist is arrogantly and blatantly carying out aggressions against the Frontline States and engaging in domestic terrorism using modern weapons?

What other explanation can be given for the strengthening of economic and other relations with the criminal fascists by these countries, instead of their making efforts loosen them? The Paris and Vienna congresses on the one hand stressed the need to step up international pressure for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime and on the other, called for all-round support to strengthen and intensify the liberation struggle. These were timely actions. We believe that the armed struggle being waged and sacrifices being made by the heroic South African and Namibian peoples to throw off the oppression and aggression of the racists is a a strategy which has no alternative. Inasmuch as the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions on the racists will bring nearer the time of the struggle's victory, we Africans should give special attention and regard to their implementation.

Honorable chairman, honorable heads of state and administrators, honorable guests, comrades: Although we have made individual and joint efforts to emerge from the crisis we are facing in the economic and social spheres, Africa is still in a pitiful state. We can all recall that the 21st OAU heads of state summit gave special attention to this issue. The principal cause of this severe crisis is the system of production and distribution, which is the result of colonialism and neocolonialism that has long prevailed on our continent. This situation has resulted in a lack of proper attention being given to the basic requirements of Africa's people like food production, which is a major issue being dealt with at this summit.

A major crisis could have arisen from this imbalance in the economic situation alone. The situation was further exacerbated by world economic decline, the repeated droughts, frequent freaks of nature, and the policy of economic destabilization perpetrated by the racist South African Government against Frontline and other African states.

It should be recalled that the 21st OAU heads of state summit adopted Africa's economic rehabilitation program covering the period from 1978 to 1982. It focuses on basic problems, with a special emphasis on increasing food production and the economy's agricultural sector. Though it was understood that the implementation of the said program was the responsibility [words indistinct] of African governments, it was also acknowledged that the support of the international community was necessary as the crisis in Africa was complex.

The intentions behind the statements by the supporters of the fascist South African Government to the effect that economic sanctions would hurt the black majority are clear. There is therefore nothing to say beyond describing this as bankrupt thinking. Since when have they become advocates of black rights? While it is clear that any possible pressure against the racists is useful, the obstacle to sanctions against the Government of South Africa being created by the UK Government hand in hand with the Reagan administration is not only a pathetic but also shameful act. Inasmuch as this stand adopted by the UK Government is destructive, all of us Africans should consider that it [the UK Government] should itself be made a target of pressure and [we should] sincerely collaborate on this. This is why we admire aand support the refusal by an increasing number of Commonwealth countries to participate in the Edinburgh sports competition.

At this point, I wish to reaffirm socialist Ethiopia's continuing support and unwavering stand for the full liberation of Africa. It is clear that in order to shoulder capably its moral obligation and to meet its obligations, each member- country must not only continue its support for the armed struggle being waged by national liberation movements, but should also intensify it.

At this point, I would like to reaffirm that revolutionary Ethiopia [words indistinct] recently officially announced that it was prepared to make the necessary sacrifices by training and arming [words indistinct] in order to fulfill here responsibility to [words indistinct] Africa's freedom. [applause] The extremely successful international congress declaring solidarity with the broad masses of South Africa which we organized in our capital last October arose from our desire to prick the conscience of the international community and to rally enthusiastic support against the racists' atrocious and bitter oppression.

During the 13th UN General Assembly special session held in New York in May to discuss Africa's current economic problems, the first of its kind, African governments made all the necessary efforts and were able to make the international community understand the magnitude of the problem. African governments have made use of this session to prove to the international community their spirit of solving their problems in unity and their determination to succeed.

While some wealthy countries have expressed their support and sincere sympathy for Africa's efforts and the economic recovery program, the majority of them have given nothing except mere words. Furthermore, it should be noted that a few of them have attempted to use this opportunity to exert pressure on Africans to accept their own economic system, in addition to challenging Africa's right to solve its own problems. Although most of the international community has shown political goodwill toward Africa's economic recovery program, in reality it cannot be said that the result matches up to expectations.

Therefore, it is clear that the action program for Africa's economic recovery and development passed at the end of the UN special session can only support and not be a substitute for our own economic recovery program endorsed at the 21st summit. In general, this year's 22d summit is expected to take additional steps for implementing action plans and resolutions and Africa's economic recovery program in particular.

Although Africa's most urgent problems are self-sufficiency in food and recovery of the agricultural sector, laying a firm foundation for our long-term development plan should not be forgotten. In addition to our efforts at the national level to solve various problems in each country, we must be able to strengthen our cooperation at the continental and subcontinental level and find permanent solutions to our common problems and, above all, we must be able to create an independent African economic system that can serve the interests of the African people.

Based on this [cooperation], the gradual integration of Africa's economy and realization of an African economic community by the year 2000 in line with the Lagos plan of action will be decisive in guaranteeing our economic independence and future existence. Africa should not only strengthen its continental cooperation but must cooperate with developing and developed countries outside the continent to lay the foundations for a new international economic system, as well as creating favorable conditions for the success of its development efforts. In our world where solidarity among countries is strengthening from day to day, there is no alternative to close cooperation and the gradual realization of our economic integration.

Africa's ever-increasing foreign debt has thrown our continent into crisis. Currently, Africa's foreign debt is close to $180 billion. Compared to other continents, this debt may appear small. However, compared with Africa's production and income there is no doubt that it is a heavy burden. In addition, Africa's annual debt payment is taking a high percentage of its income from foreign trade. It has thus become an obstacle to development efforts by very much reducing foreign exchange which is essential for development. The burden of foreign debt is very critical in its impact on backward African countries and some other African countries in particular. Therefore, Africa must exert more pressure on creditor countries and organizations so that they give the necessary attention to Africa's debt burden.

In particular, African countries must make special efforts to coordinate their stand with that of other developing countries to make the international conference on Africa's external debts to be held next year a success. We are confident that the unity shown by Africans during the UN General Assembly special session will be instrumental in the success of future conferences and negotiations.

Honorable chairman of the summit, honorable leaders, so far in my speech I have concentrated on our continent's burning political, economic, and social issues. Nevertheless, it is clear that we Africans should not forget our international obligations. We Africans furthermore must understand very well that our continent's problems can be solved only when world peace is further guaranteed; when the intensified arms race spearheaded by imperialism is replaced by tangible steps toward arms reduction; when the Soviet Union's constructive proposal calling for a halt to making space a battlefield and using it for promoting peaceful scientific research beneficial to all mankind is accepted by all sides; when the imbalance in the international economic system is replaced by a new economic order based on justice and, in general, when peace, equality, justice, and democracy prevail in our world which is the common property of both rich and poor.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you on behalf of the party's government and people of Ethiopia that revolutionary Ethiopia will do everything possible for success of this great summit.

Long live the solidarity of Africa.
Thank you.

Secretary General's Report Cited

EA292043 Dakar PANA in French 1400 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 29 Jul (PANA) — The 2d day of the 22d OAU summit conference began in Addis Ababa Tuesday with the report of the organization's secretary general, Ide Oumarou, who for nearly an hour summarized the Secretariat's activities since the 1985 summit and presented a report on the political, economic, and social situation of the continent.

The OAU secretary general then embarked on the heart of the matter, namely, the problem of the austerity measures he (?recommended) since he took office in order to instill a new dynamism in the organization's Secretariat and to curb expenditure in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministerial Council. The measures mainly concerned the closure of many offices deemed nonfunctional and the cancellation of several jobs. Ide Oumarou deplored the fact that the reorganization measures were not well understood by some states and that the dismissed employees have created a climate of useless agitation.

The secretary general went on to enumerate the various actions undertaken by the OAU General Secretariat and the Economic Commission for Africa for the preparation of the special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

Touching on the problem of the liberation of southern Africa, Ide Oumarou supported SWAPO's struggle in Namibia and those of the ANC and PAC [Pan-African Congress] in South Africa. He took the opportunity to denounce the maneuvers of the Pretoria government aimed at establishing a puppet government in Namibia and linking the concession of independence to the territory with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In South Africa, the struggle of anti-apartheid militants has increased thanks to the growing awareness of the oppressed majority and the International Conference on Economic Sanctions Against the Pretoria Regime has experienced a resounding success despite the silence and absence of [words indistinct] of some powers.

The blindness of the Botha government was unfortunately encouraged by such attitudes but the African people will never be fooled by the alleged reforms which aim at safeguarding apartheid without questioning it, Ide Oumarou asserted before calling on African states to show their solidarity with the liberation movements by increasing their aid.

Among projects not yet brought to fruition by the OAU General Secretariat, Ide Oumarou mentioned the Conference on the African External Debt, which had not been held because of the reluctance of creditors, which did not accept the pertinence of African arguments and feared a confrontation.

In the economic sector, all measures taken by the General Secretariat were aimed at establishing an African economic community and creating an African monetary fund. On the last point, Ide Oumarou mentioned the Conference of African Finance Ministers in Libreville last June, which resulted in the formation of an ad hoc committee, also called the "Libreville Committee," whose purpose is to study ways of setting up the fund.

Turning to the problem of transportation and communications, the OAU secretary general stressed the steps taken by the continental organization to put up a regional communication satellite. At the same time, he deplored the low level of exploitation of the existing Panaftel network by many states, which resulted in waste.

Concerning the drought problem, the secretary general disclosed that the setting up of emergency funds in the fight against drought had raised more than $14 million, of which one-half, or $7.4 million, had been released to finance 15 projects in stricken countries. He called for solidarity from member-states to enable more projects to be created.

In the fields of education, science, culture, and social services, Ide Oumarou deplored the fact that the African Cultural Charter has not yet been ratified by 24 member-states, and expressed hope that the new OAU chairman will encourage member-countries to ratify the charter. He mentioned the convening of the culture ministers conference in Port-Luis (Mauritius) in 1986, noting also that Burkina Faso has committed itself to host the next session. He said the implementation of the Afro-Arabic Cultural Institute project had led to the creation of an executive committee made up of six African countries, while the African campaign against (?yellow) fever will start soon thanks to many contributions from African and European countries. The conference of livestock ministers recently held in Addis Ababa has made it possible to define the projects to be undertaken. The convening of a conference on science and technology with the help of UNESCO to be held in Arusha, Tanzania, was announced in the secretary general's report.

Among the political problems mentioned by Ide Oumarou in his report was the African Trade Union Organization, OUSA, the solution to whose problems might come about following the holding of an extraordinary congress to be prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee for Afro-Arab Cooperation. The conclusions of the permanent commission [not further identifed] which met in Damascus (Syria) in January this year were approved by the 44th meeting of the Council of Ministers. The General Secretariat is busy preparing for the second Afro-Arab summit which should relaunch cooperation.

The report also tackled the situation in the Middle East which is being held up by Israeli intransigence, the problem of refugees in Africa, the setting up of a special OAU reserve fund, and the fate of Lesotho, whose economic vulnerability and political fragility in the face of the intimidation of the Botha regime needs moral and political support from African states.

Ide Oumarou expressed his satisfaction on the improvement of relations between member-states in the Horn of Africa where the process of Somali-Ethiopian normalization is continuing, as well as in West Africa where Sierra Leone and Liberia have been reconciled, while Burkina Faso and Mali are multiplying contacts in a bid to find the most suitable solution to the border conflict dividing them.

In Chad, however, despite the silence of the guns, the division of the country between the two armed forces persists and the OAU secretary general expressed the desire to see a renewal of moves in favor of peace and the unification following the failure of the reconciliation attempt at Luobomo (Congo).

On the Western Sahara, Ide Oumarou spoke of the indirect contacts launched at the United Nations between Morocco and the Polisario, while the problem of the return of Mayotte to the Comoros [words indistinct] between the ad hoc committee [words indistinct] French Premier Jacques [words indistinct].

The secretary general concluded his report stressing his faith in the OAU and thanking the African states whose contributions enabled the General Secretariat to fulfill its various missions and the tasks to which it was assigned.

The session ended with the presentation of the reports by countries which experienced political changes, such as Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Sudan. Zaire's prime minister [as received] also discussed his country's return to the continental organization.

OAU Chairman on Chad

EA292229 Dakar PANA in English 1505 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 July (PANA) — The OAU must explore all possible avenues to resolve the Chadian problem in concert with all the parties concerned.

Newly-elected OAU chairman, Congolese President Denis Sassou- Nguesso, told the plenary session of the heads of state meeting for the second day that the Chadian crisis was a long and complex one and that it required the serious attention of Africa, Chadians and some foreign powers. The Congolese leader was briefing his colleagues on the initiative his government has taken since july last year to bring about reconciliation in Chad.

The 21st session of heads of state in July last year had re-assigned the Congo, in collaboration with the OAU, to pursue the search for peace and national reconciliation in Chad. In his report the Congolese leader said after consultations with Chad leader Hissein Habre and GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei, a meeting was arranged in Brazzaville at which the two warring parties were invited to convene reconciliation talks. The meeting which was to have been held in 28 March this year, was to have been attended also by the then OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf who had travelled to Brazzaville for the talks.

Regrettably, he said, Oueddei declined the invitation to attend the talks at the last minute, even though he had earlier agreed to do so without preconditions. The abortive meeting meant that another opportunity had been missed to settle the conflict in the strife-torn country, Nguesso said.

The new OAU chairman reiterated the will of the OAU to assist the people of Chad find a lasting political solution to their plight.

Egyptian President Speaks

NC291941 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1527 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the 22d OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Your Excellency, brother, and dear friend, Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso; brother heads of state of fraternal African countries; dear brothers and sisters: Please allow me to open my statement with an expression of happiness and pride at participating in this conference alongside the outstanding elite of Africa's great leaders. They have assumed a historic responsibility in leading Africa under extremely difficult circumstances and in facing the tremendous challenges on the road to development and progress. I would also like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to His Excellency President Mengistu Haile-Mariam and the friendly Ethiopian people. They have shown us warm hospitality and a distinctive African spirit since we arrived in this ancient country, to which we are linked by strong bonds. This doubles our pride in the role played by Ethiopia in the African unity movement under the wise leadership of President Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Our joy in attending this conference increased after the election of Denis Sassou-Nguesso as chairman of the session. I have had the opportunity to meet several times with this noble son of Africa. I have sensed his genuine commitment to all African issues, his deep awareness of the struggle waged by our peoples at this critical point in time, his adherence to Africa's highest values and principles, and his willingness to deal with all African countries without exception. I have no doubt that he will take advantage of his new position to do additional work on behalf of our just causes and common concerns.

We have listened with interest to the two reports submitted by the chairman of the 21st session of the OAU, dear President Abdou Diouf. He did his job in the best possible way, and set the standard for objectivity. His work was positive and his definition of priorities was sound. He took initiatives and concentrated on strengthening relations and resolving differences among the fraternal African states. This is clear from the report he submitted to the conference and the complementary one filed by OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou, whose efforts of the past year deserve our thanks.

The basic conclusion of these two reports is that there are two principal issues that deserve special interest over the next few months, as they will have a direct effect on anything we do to achieve unity, stability, and progress.

The first is that of the economic challenges we face, and the second is the need for greater firmness in confronting the increasing aggression of the racist regime in Pretoria.

Regarding the first issue, our repeated efforts to direct the international community's attention to the gravity of the current economic situation have not resulted in an international policy that meets the challenge. No one can deny that the causes of this unjust situation, which threatens our continued development efforts, are beyond us. We have been unable to prevent or hold off these factors. I point in particular to the problems arising from drought, desertification, shortage of food, deteriorating trade terms for African nations which export raw materials, the increased burdens of servicing foreign debts, which total $200 billion, the rise in interest rates, the reduced development aid, and the African countries' weakened ability to import production equipment and machines due to the scarcity of foreign exchange. In addition, the international financial community failed to assist the Third World in a manner consistent with its conditions and responsive to its requirements. These organizations also insisted on linking their services with unjust terms that do not account for our situation, thus relinquishing their intended post-World War II role.

I do not want to discuss the foreign debt problem further. Suffice it to say that these debts now constitute well over 200 percent of all African exports, that debt servicing consumes 30 percent of these exports — 50 percent in some African nations. We explained this to the international community during the UN General Assembly's special session in May 1986 that was requested by President Abdou Diouf. There we stated our intention to keep our responsibilities so as not to burden others. We are ready to work hard and to use all available means to overcome these difficulties. We also believe that there can be no alternative to self-reliance. Only Africa's honest sons will build the continent, and only the sweat of its workers and farmers will water its soil, and only its strugglers and martyrs will bear the torch of freedom and progress in its skies.

All this, however, does not exempt the industrialized countries of the North from their obligations to help lessen our future burdens. At the same time, we are striving for high growth rates and increased agricultural and industrial output. We are trying to acquire modern technology that suits our conditions and environment. Therefore, we call for continuing the dialogue with the industrialized nations and the international financial community to reach a more fair and balanced formula that would accomodate the various countries, because all parties will suffer if the world economic imbalance continues.

Regarding the second issue, namely, the explosive situation in South Africa, it has become clear that the only practical way to change this oppressive situation, which humiliates all mankind, is to impose comprehensive sanctions against the hegemonist racist regime in Pretoria. This is necessary because all other means have failed to convince these rulers to recognize the rights of the African majority, stop its attempts to block the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978 on Namibia's independence, and cease its aggression against the African Frontline States, whose primary duty is to support our brothers who suffer the adversities of occupation, exploitation, and foreign domination.

Needless to say our focus on these two issues does not mean that we ignore the other African disputes or refugee problems in several parts of Africa. We also remember that the OAU endorsed from the outset the Palestinian cause and supported their right to self-determination as a basic condition for a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. Then everyone in the Middle East can forge ahead toward comprehensive economic and social development.

Dear brothers: All of us deliberating at this conference are suffering difficult circumstances. However, the strong hopes in our hearts surpass the massive challenge and our ability to construct our future will guide our steps on the path. Let our slogan for the next month be to strengthen African solidarity and unity and let us work and sweat more to confront the challenges. All our souls are for our glorious continent, its pure soil, and its sons' freedom. Long live the African unity movement and praise be to every arm that builds a brick in the edifice of African progress and waters the trees of freedom, victory, and struggle for the courageous African peoples. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Ugandan President Speaks

EA291929 Nairobi KNA in English 1635 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 July — President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda today told the 22nd assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU that over 750,000 people had been killed by the previous regimes in Uganda in a period of 20 years. He said that while atrocities on the Ugandan people were being carried out the rest of the African countries and the world remained quiet and indifferent to what was going on in Uganda.

President Museveni, who was addressing the OAU heads of state and government, said thousands of human skeletons found in the Luwero Triangle were testimony to the tyranny the Ugandans had undergone at the hands of their own governments which were supposed to protect their lives. Describing tyranny as colour blind, President Museveni said African countries had remained quiet to government killings in Uganda on the pretext that speaking out was tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Blaming the collapse of the Uganda economy on the previous regimes in Uganda, President Museveni pointed out that the Kenya/Uganda railway had been undermined in favour of road transport by trailer owners in Uganda. He pointed out that while it cost 52 U.S. dollars per ton to transport Uganda coffee to the sea by rail, it cost 116 U.S. dollars to transport the same quantity of coffee by road. Due to these irrational decisions by the former regimes, Uganda, he said, was losing 13 million U.S. dollars in the transport of coffee alone.

He paid tribute to the existing spirit of co-operation between Kenya and Uganda, adding that his country will persist in the promotion of regional co-operation.

Speaking about the situation in southern Africa, President Museveni said the South African people had reached the highest level of political mobilisation and what they were now lacking was enough firepower to match that of the enemy. President Museveni called on African countries to establish an African volunteer force under the command of the Frontline States to wage a war on the South African apartheid regime.

He said to speak of the establishment of an African force which was not feasible was a diversion from reality. Already, he pointed out, there were 23 million black South Africans fighting the apartheid regime without arms and were being shot dead at the rate of 120 per month. He called on the African countries to arms those who were already fighting with bare hands in South Africa.

Other speakers during the plenary deabte this morning included the prime minister of Sudan Sadiq al-Mahdi, the vice president of Sierra Leone, the first commissioner of Zaire and the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Mr Abdelaziz.

Sudanese Prime Minister Speaks

JN291857 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Jul (SUNA) — Sudan has called for giving African charters for human rights enough attention to define limits and regulations and to link articles of the charters to the African conscience. It also called for reviewing the OAU charters in light of developments and events. This came in Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's address before the 22d session of the OAU summit in Addis Ababa today.

At the beginning of his speech, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi touched on developments that occurred in the Sudanese arena and that led to establishing the current civilian democratic system, explaining the dimensions of the destruction which befell the country during the rule of deposed President Numayri, who swung between the extreme left and what he called Islamic rule in a search for legitimacy through different ideologies.

Al-Mahdi criticized the Sudanese opposition which has taken up arms against the current democratic system, which calls for peace and proposes dialogue because of the termination of the reasons which called for taking up arms.

His excellency said the current parliamentary opposition [words indistinct] to participate in building the homeland not damaging it, affirming his government's absolute commitment to solving problems peacefully through a constitutional conference which discusses the issues of all Sudan.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who was given the opportunity to address the general session, in addition to three other speakers, added that his government is rehabilitating and rebuilding its economy in the interest of its citizens and their prosperity.

In his speech, the prime minister touched on some African issues, noting he will explain Sudan's viewpoint regarding other issues during the general discussions. His excellency called on African leaders to give moral, political, and physical support so that economies can reach standards acceptable by the continent.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi called for creating enlightened public opinion through nongovernmental organizations, because countries which reject the right to expression can be confronted by acheiving public awareness.

Al-Mahdi said the resort of the apartheid regime in South Africa to a defensive position is evidence of the positive changes in Africa.

SWAPO Official Speaks

EA301209 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The SWAPO secretary for foreign affairs on Monday charged Botha, Reagan and Thatcher with genocide. Addressing the 22d OAU summit on behalf of the national liberation movement here in Addis Ababa, Comrade Theo-Ben Gurirab echoed the words of the Ethiopian party and state leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, that the system of apartheid together with the involvement of Western capital in the situation was the root cause of the problems confronting the Frontline and neighboring states, and the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. He said the primary concern of imperialism was for mineral rights over human rights and freedom.

Comrade Gurirab commended the OAU for strongly and unequivocally having rejected the content and import of, in his words, that outrageous speech which further showed Reagan's enmity towards black people and his stubborn adherence to the widely condemned and rejected destructive policy of constructive engagement with the fascists and neo-Nazis in Pretoria.

The SWAPO secretary for foreign affairs singles out for special praise socialist Ethiopia's pledge to train 10,000 ANC and SWAPO combatants, Nigeria's decision for financial and material assistance to the frontline states and national liberation movements, and Zimbabwe's decision to set up a solidarity fund for the South African Liberation struggle.

Turning to the situation in Namibia, Comrade Gurirab told the African leaders that the Botha regime was further entrenching its grip over the country and victimizing the masses in favor of protecting and promoting the interests of its puppet groups and bogus political institutions. The SWAPO leader reiterated the organization's determination to continue to lead the nation at home and abroad in implementing the Central Committee's directive of 1986 as the year of general mobilization and decisive action for final victory.

On the situation in southern Africa, Comrade Gurirab disclosed that the average monthly death toll of black victims has risen to 150. On the overall situation in southern Africa, Comrade Gurirab said it was Pretoria and those imperialist countries which give support and encouragement to the racists to conduct terror and violence against the black majority that must be held responsible for the explosive situation and likely ghastly consequences in the region.

Tanzanian President Speaks

EA292042 Dakar PANA in English 1927 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 July (ZIANA/PANA); Tanzanian President Ali Mwinyi today called on African countries not to be used by either the Pretoria government or its friends as third parties should a firm decision be taken to isolate the regime through economic sanctions. He told a closed session of the OAU summit in Addis Ababa that Africa would be dishonest to itself if it allowed its member states to be used to trade in a clandestine manner with Pretoria should sanctions become a reality. This, he said, would delay the pace of the struggle and should be avoided.

"Its not enough to proclaim that we have ceased to have any dealings with the racist regime. We must satisfy ourselves that we have totally isolated the regime through a rigorous monitoring machinery. [no closing quotation mark as received] "We must satisfy ourselves, especially here in Africa, that we have totally ceased to have anything to do with Pretoria," said President Mwinyi.

He called for increased cooperation between African countries through the various regional, economic and political groupings and urged the OAU to increase its support to liberation movements. The Tanzanian president stressed that more pressure should be exerted on Britain and other Western countries to support sanctions. He commended the majority of the Commonwealth countries for boycotting the [Commonwealth] games in Scotland because of Britain's "unacceptable stand on South Africa."

Algerian Minister Speaks

LD301214 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 30 Jul 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30/07/86 (APS) — Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, head of the Algerian delegation to the works of the 22nd OAU summit, took the floor in the debate in the evolution of the political situation in Africa. Dr Ibrahimi who focused his statement on the situation in southern Africa congratulated on behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid, President Sassou-Nguesso of Congo elected as president of the organisation.

Dr Ibrahimi declared, addressing the Congolese head of state, "Algeria is delighted about the unanimous choice which fell through you on your country and assures you that it will stand by your side in the fulfilment of your mandate in the service of Africa.

"Faced with apartheid, the African nations which have a common outlook, the same positions and premonitory visions have been striving relentlessly to make the world community aware of the fact that it is in the very essence and logics of the apartheid system to culminate into general and violent conflagration: Every new day brings some evidence bearing out all what Africa had warned against.

Africa must assume in the forefront the struggle against apartheid the latter because it is and it remains a crime against humanity should become the combat of the world community as a whole, Dr Ibrahimi said. [sentence as received]

Africa should dedicate its efforts to the sensitisation and mobilization of the world against apartheid, which will complete and strengthen the national resistance in southern Africa as well as the steadfastness and resolve which characterize the Front Line States' courageous contribution toward the liberation of our continent.

Mubarak, Bendjedid Elected to Committee

NC291816 Cairo MENA in English 1734 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 29 (MENA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid were unanimously elected by the OAU as chairmen of the African Liberation Committee.

This consensus was made during the OAU twenty second session, which is scheduled to terminate its works in July 1987.

The committee is in charge of backing liberation movements in southern Africa and submitting reports on these movements to the OAU.

Mubarak Meets With African Leaders at OAU Session

Sudan's Al-Mahdi

NC291103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 29 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at his place of residence in Addis Ababa this morning. The meeting lasted more than an hour.

Afterwards, President Mubarak said: Sudan is a fraternal country. This is the first time I have met with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and our session was cordial. We discussed the situation in the region in general, Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Arab relations, and African issues.

Replying to a question about the current OAU summit, President Mubarak said: We always appreciate the OAU's meetings, which are held regularly without postponement, affording an opportunity for all leaders to meet. I have personally met with 90 percent of those attending. We exchanged views on all matters. President Mubarak added that these meetings help clear the air, contrary to what takes place in the Arab League.

Regarding his election as vice chairman of the current session, President Mubarak said: This is a sign of appreciation for Egypt, which will continue to work for our continent's interest. Egypt is a constituent member of the OAU. We will never abandon this organization and are always making efforts on behalf of Africa's unity and to solve its fundamental problems.

Asked about a possible reassessment of the joint agreements concluded between Egypt and Sudan, foremost of which are the integration and the joint defense agreements, President Mubarak said: We are ready for whatever Sudan asks for. He added: Egyptian-Sudanese relations are eternal and above individuals.

Regarding Africa's debts, President Mubarak said: We hope that the summit will succeed in tackling this problem.

Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in turn said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are good and sound. He stated: We must undoubtedly renew our determination to strengthen and stress our good relations.

Replying to a question on his expected visit to Cairo, the Sudanese prime minister said: My visit to Cairo will take place, but we have not yet set the date because we are now occupied with internal affairs; we will make the visit later.

Al-Mahdi said that he will hold a press conference tomorrow after the conclusion of the African summit to reply to all of the correspondents' questions. [passage omitted]

Seven African Leaders

NC291316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has continued his important meetings for the 2d consecutive day; he conferred with seven presidents and heads of delegations attending the OAU summit.

The president met this morning with Kengo wa Dondo, Zaire's first state commissioner and head of his country's delegation to the summit. Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the public information authority and member of Egypt's delegation, said that the two men had discussed bilateral relations and economic cooperation. He added that President Mubarak stressed the importance of developing economic relations and trade among African countries and of exchanging expertise in development with each other.

President Mubarak then met for the second time with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. They reviewed developments in Egyptian-Tanzanian relations and stressed their desire to boost these relations in all areas, particularly in the economic field. The talks also dealt with fundamental issues of concern to the people and governments of the Nile Basin countries. President Mubarak invited the Tanzanian president to visit Egypt at a suitable time to be agreed upon.

President Mubarak then received Dr Minah Francis, vice president of Sierra Leone, with whom he discussed the continent's economic problems and the possibility of African coordination on the problems of indebtedness and development within the framework of south-south cooperation.

President Mubarak also met with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. They made a detailed review of the situation in South Africa and the Frontline States, as well as of the issue of Namibia's independence.

The Egyptian president then met with Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Cape Verde Islands, and discussed means of strengthening bilateral cooperation. President Pereira praised the unique role played by Egyptian experts in his country in the various areas of technical cooperation.

President Mubarak went on to meet with Barkat Gourad Hamadou, prime minister of Djibouti and head of his country's delegation to the summit. They reviewed bilateral cooperation and African problems in general.

President Mubarak also received the foreign minister of Togo who handed him a written message from President Eyadema inviting the Egyptian president to attend the summit of the French-speaking countries of Africa in view of the importance of Egypt's participation in this conference. The president promised to study the possibility of attending should his work and schedule allow him to do so.

Sankara, Kaunda, Ake

NC292024 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has continued his meetings with the leaders and members of African delegations taking part in the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Authority, has announced that President Mubarak met with Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, who was carrying a message from President Houphouet-Boigny on bilateral relations.

President Mubarak then spoke with Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara. Their talks dealt with the current political and economic situation in Africa. Mubarak later met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and they reviewed regional and international issues in addition to bilateral relations.

Dr al-Biltaji concluded his statement by noting that President Mubarak has held some 30 meetings with African leaders and heads of delegations participating in the summit. These sessions, he added, have done much to consolidate Egypt's strong ties to the African states. They also serve the causes of liberation, development, and peace on the African Continent, and encourage trade, economic cooperation, and political coordination between Egypt and these countries. He explained that these meetings will have a positive impact on development problems and on those interests which the Egyptian people share with the rest of Africa.

Zaire's Kengo wa Dondo

AB292103 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Jul (AZAP) — Eyptian President Husni Mubarak has extended an invitation to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire, to pay an official visit to Cairo. The Egyptian president made the invitation during an audience with First State Commissioner Citizen Kengo wa Dondo at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa.

The first state commissioner explained to President Mubarak the reason Marshal Mobutu was unable to attend the 22d OAU summit, especially because of his busy program in the conduct of the affairs of the state. He also discussed with the Egyptian leader the strengthening of Egyptian-Zairian cooperation.

Departs Addis Ababa 30 July

NC300839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 30 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Addis Ababa this morning on his way back to Cairo after attending some of the OAU summit conference meetings which began last Monday.

President Mubarak was seen off at the airport by the Ethiopian vice president, members of the Egyptian delegation, Egyptian Ambassador in Addis Ababa Ahmad al-Zant, Egyptian Embassy staff, and members of the Egyptian community in Addis Ababa.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will lead Egypt's delegation at the OAU summit meetings following President Mubarak's departure. [passage omitted]

Zairian Official Explains Reason for OAU Return

AB291607 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0708 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 28 Jul (AZAP) — The first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, on Monday in Addis Ababa stated that the reasons for the suspension of Zaire's activities within the OAU still exist, adding that Zaire however respects the sovereignty of the states in making decisions for which they are answerable before history. Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo gave this explanation at the end of the courtesy call he paid on President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman.

In an interview with the Senegalese press, the first state commissioner said that the procedure followed to admit the SDAR constitutes a fault and violates the continental organization's charter as far as its spirit and its letter are concerned.

The SDAR is not a state, he added. The OAU Charter is clear enough: Only independent and sovereign states are members of the OAU. The first state commissioner also stressed that due to its importance and to the role it has to play in Africa, Zaire should not be absent from the OAU deliberations.

As current OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf played an important part in Zaire's decision to resume its activities within the organization. Without his intervention and the esteem Presidents Diouf and Mobutu have for each other and the friendship between them, Zaire might have not resumed its activities.

Similarly, the coordinator of the Executive Council of the state-party explained, the intervention of the OAU secretary general made Zaire change its mind and submit the (?issue) to the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the Executive Council which, after the explanations of the party leader, finally decided that Zaire would rejoin the organization. Zaire has no intention of rekindling the passions because many countries, which have not recognized the Polisario, are OAU members. [passage omitted]

Zambian President Expresses Support for 'SDAR'

MB291300 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the people of Saharan Democratic Arab Republic were afraid to choose their own destiny without Morocco's influence. Speaking this morning when SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz called on him at his presidential villa in Addis Ababa, Dr Kaunda said a referendum under Morocco was not a referendum at all. The president said it was God's given right that people, wherever they are, must free themselves and decide their own destiny. He said that Zambia's stand on the struggle by the people of that country against Morocco was very strong and that Zambia maintained that the Saharan people were free to choose their own destiny without Morocco's influence.

Yesterday, Dr Kaunda told all OAU members to support newly elected chairman President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The president had proposed him to take over from the outgoing OAU chairman and Senegalese President Diouf. He said the new chairman was a man who was committed to the cause of Africa and needed support from all OAU members to run the affairs of the continental body consistently.

Al-Mahdi Addresses Sudanese Community in Addis Ababa

JN281129 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 28 (SUNA) — Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi currently taking part in the OAU summit conference here has described the Sudanese People Liberation Movement (SPLM) led by Col. John Garang as the most dangerous rebellion movement in the south since the early sixities civil war.

Al-Mahdi who addressed the Sudanese community here yesterday said SPLM had been expected to lay down weapons and started negotiations with the political forces following the toppling of ousted Numayri in April 1985.

SPLM had lost two chances when it considered the transitional government of Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab as an extension to former President Numayri regime and secondly when it refused to recognize the current elected government, Al-Mahdi said.

The prime minister reaffirmed that SPLM is waging war against the democratic system and the war, in its recent development, has took a tribal dimension. Door is still open for negotiations with SPLM Al-Mahdi said describing the SPLM attempts to compel the government to yield to its objective as impossible.

Al-Mahdi told the Sudanese community that his government aims at solving the southern Sudan question through political and administrative channels following the establishment of the Peace Ministry and the call for the holding of the constitutional conference which will discuss the Sudan current problems including system of governing in the south and SPLM rebellion.

Sudan in ousted President Numayri's era had become poor Al-Mahdi said reaffirming that this government has exerting efforts to end nepotism and luxurious spendings beside improvement of administration agriculture and industry. The prime minister said his government will substitute Sep. Laws of 1983 which distorted Islam by others that will respond to the demands of the majority and respect the rights of non- Moslems.

Asked why the Islamic National Front and the Sudanese Communist Party did not take part in the national government Al-Mahdi said the former is still committed to Numayri's non-Islamic experience while the later believes in secularism which contradicts the views of the majority.

Tanzania's Mwinyi Says IMF Agreement To Be Signed

EA291059 Dakar PANA in English 0952 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 July (SHITATA/PANA) Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has reassured his people that the agreement that is to be signed between his country and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would not hold the country at ransom. The president told Tanzanians living in Addis Ababa: "The pound of flesh usually demanded by Shylock (IMF) will be taken without shedding a drop of blood."

He said Tanzania was obliged to reach an agreement with the IMF because of the worsening state of the country's economy. But this was until the international monetary institution had softened some of its unacceptable conditionalities to Tanzania. [as received]

The president said following the IMF package, to be officially signed soon, Tanzania would get the necessary funds to revive her industries to enable them produce at 60 per cent capacity from the present 20 per cent. If our industries can produce enough goods, the law of supply and demand will prevail and prices of goods will definitely fall," he added. He said the major thrust would be to meet local consumption and to have a surplus for foreign exchange generation.

LIBYA

Bush Visit Denounced as Part of U.S.-Zionist Conspiracy

LD292209 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] From the information leaked by the American Administration on the eve of the visit of Bush — Ronald Reagan's deputy — to the region, one learns that the objective of the visit is to show U.S. interest in what it calls peace in the region. It seeks to activate Reagan's plan, which was submitted in September 1982, and to give momentum to the second part of the Camp David accords. This part is represented in the so-called autonomy of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Bush's visit reminds one of Murphy's tours of the region which were followed by the American imperialist aggression against the Jamahiriyah on 15 April 1986, and the visits of Philip Habib which were followed by the Zionist invasion of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, in 1982. As to Washington's interest in what it likes to call peace in the region, any Arab child from the Gulf to the ocean understands that it concerns the peace of the Zionist entity, for the sake of the protection of the interests of the American imperialism, its monopolies and its investments in this strategic region on the one hand, and dealing a blow to the movement of revolution, while perpetuating the state of disunity, backwardness, and subordination in the Arab homeland on the other hand.

As to Reagan's plan, or his initiative, and his administration's support for the issue of self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian Arab territories occupied in 1967, the American Administration, on the path of its liquidation of the Palestinian cause, sees that the time is suitable for the implementation of this conspiracy. It relies in this conspiracy on the Americanized Arabs and the guards of the Zionist entity, who provide free concessions to the Zionists and act as godfathers for the imperialist plans. They pressure the Palestinians to accept Resolution 242 which recognizes the Zionist entity, aborting the Palestinian Arab cause, and reducing it to merely a problem of refugees who are in need of charity.

In this field, a conspiracy is taking place over the Palestinian Arab people's right to representation, land, homeland, and future. The Arab will to adhere to the rights of the present and future generations, and the rejection of the Zionist expansionist racist colonialist presence is being expropriated. Also, recognition is taking place of the Zionist enemy which refuses to concede, or voluntarily withdraw, from a foot of occupiedArab territory. And how can they do so when the Arabs are defeated and disunited!

The most that the self-rule conspiracy — which Bush's visit aims at backing — offers is for the owners of the land, the homeland, and the cause — that is the Palestinian Arabs — to be in charge of the electricity, water and sewage services and nothing more! As to the land, security and actual sovereignty, it remains in the hands of the Zionist occupiers. And if this is the extent of the generosity of the thief toward the owner of the usurped land, greater is the generosity of the Arab brokers who are trying to carry out the suspect plans and the dangerous conspiracies — which America and the Zionists are striving to spread through the region — in the belief that their agent roles will reduce the pressure on their regimes, and rescue them from falling. Hence, they fall over themselves on the eve of, and during, Bush's tour of the region, to create the capitulationist climate in an attempt to secure the success which America has failed to achieve over the last 4 years in the marketing of its President's plan to impose capitulation on the Arabs in the region.

Thus, there remains the only attitude which can confront all the conspiracies, visits, and concessions which are aimed at the achievement of imperialist and Zionist control of the region — and it is the one which stems from the muzzle of the fighting gun, which does not bargain and does not negotiate and remains raised in the face of the enemies until we achieve the objective of victory and liberation.

Soviet Delegation Inspects U.S. 'Aggression'

LD300824 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0115 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet military delegation which is currently on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah paid a visit to the house of the brother leader of the revolution yesterday where the delegation was acquainted with the traces of the failed barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression.

During this visit, the delegation affirmed its condemnation of such barbaric acts which are committed by the U.S. Administration, and reiterated the standing and support of the Soviet Union alongside the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Gorbachev's Vladivostok Speech Lauded

LD291123 Tripoli JANA in English 1035 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 23, Shahr Nasser 29, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, has attacked the stances taken by U.S. vis-a-vis delimitation of the armament and the continuation of nuclear terrorism.

In his speech made yesterday in Vladivostok, Mr. Gorbachev criticized the arrogant conduct of the administration of the child killer vis-a-vis the peace initiatives called continuously by the Soviet Union so as to get rid of the tools of devastation and save mankind from nuclear inferno. JANA's international affairs editor has lauded anew the stances of the Soviet Union aiming at safeguarding peace and security, paying tribute to the continuing Soviet efforts in this respect.

He has noted that while the Soviet Union pursues in perpetuating the objectives of peace through its genuine stances, child killer and his NATO allies continue [words indistinct] their anti-peace course.

JANA's editor says that it has become clear for all that since child killer Reagan assumed power, he has not stopped from the announced policy of terrorism, so much so that the future of the world is at stake.

He adds that child killer Reagan has always been playing with fire using dirty tools and defying all international laws and conventions.

JANA's editor has in the meantime enumerated the terrorist acts practised by the administration of child killer in the daylight, pointing out to the series of imperialist schemes and the arrogant interferences in the affairs of the third world and the assassination of its leaders.

JANA's editor has called to mind the U.S.-NATO aggression against great Al-Jamahiriya in last al-Tayer month directed against the leader of the revolution whose house was intensively bombarded. This barbaric aggression claimed the lives of tens of children, woman and elderly people.

JANA's editor has pointed out that U.S. military provocation in the Mediterranean Sea have made this lake into a time-bomb that can blow off any time.

U.S. manouevres and muscle-flexing in the region in addition to its threat to launch an aggression anew means through political and military measures striking at Moscow.

JANA's international relations editor has concluded his comments by stressing that we highly appreciate the serious stances of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis securing whatever is left of hopes cherished in the monument of peace, but child killer Reagan who has stamped on all international conventions insists on striking the match and setting our planet ablaze in nuclear inferno.

Basic People's Congresses Call for Emergency Sessions

LD301014 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 24, Shahr Nasser 30, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — The Basic People's Congresses throughout Great Al-Jamahiriyah continued yesterday afternoon holding its emergency sessions to discuss the treacherous welcome accorded by King Hassan II to the premier of the zionist enemy, Shim'on Peres.

The participants in the above congresses unanimously agreed in their resolutions to summon all the establishments of the state of the African-Arab federation to hold an emergency sessions to discuss this grave violation of Oujda unity treaty achieved by the two peoples of great Al-Jamahiriyah and Morocco and also to forward this question to the court as specified by this treaty to bring to trial and deter whoever betrayed the will of these two peoples.

The above congresses have resolved to call the people's masses in Morocco to discuss this dangerous violation and hold responsible whoever caused its violation or encroachment.

The above masses have also called on the progressive countries to establish a unity to both confront this breakdown witnessed in the Arab arena and stress all previous unionist treaties and make a move to have them fulfilled.

These masses have also called on the Arab masses to work with might and main to face up to imperialist machinations carried out by the reactionary forces in the Arab homeland in addition to stressing on the unionist action of the masses.

Also, the masses of the Basic People's Congresses have sent telegrams to the leader of the revolution emphasizing to proceed forward towards generalizing the people's revolution throughout the Arab homeland.

In their telegrams, they also emphasize to continue defying and foiling the Zionist-imperialist schemes concocted against our Arab nation pointing out that the question of Palestine can only be solved through the armed struggle.

MAURITANIA

Moroccan Information Delegation Ends Working Visit

AB251717 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] (Mr Habib Hasbih), the permanent secretary of the Moroccan Ministry of Information, left the capital this morning for his country at the end of a working visit of several days to our country accompanied by a high-level delegation of experts of his department. At the airport, the secretary general of the Moroccan Ministry of Information told the national press that he examined with national information authorities aspects of bilateral cooperation in the field of information.

We signed, he stated, minutes of the meeting and noted the importance accorded by the two sides to this cooperation as well as the common desire to further strengthen it. (Mr Habib Hasbih) then congratulated the Mauritanian authorities for the fraternal welcome and hospitality they enjoyed during their stay.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by (Mr Goulbah Mohmoud Doura), the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Information, and Telecommunications as well as the ministerial counsellor and the director generals of the organs of information.

During its stay in our country, the Moroccan delegation was received by the minister of culture, information, and telecommunications and had the opportunity to visit experts within the press services and places of interest of the city of Nouadhibou.

MOROCCO

Government Praises King Hassan's Ifrane Talks

LD301157 Rabat MAP in English 0900 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Ifrane, 30 Jul (MAP) — Yesterday King Hassan II of Morocco presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the royal palace in Ifrane, during which the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform presented a report on the implementation of the agricultural policy in the light of the guidelines included in King Hassan's speech on 8 July on the occasion of Youth Day. [passage omitted]

King Hassan gave permission to Mohamed Karim Lamrani to resume his duties as prime minister of his majesty's government as of Monday, 4 August 1986, following the improvement to his health.

Finally, minister of state, M'hamed Bahnini read the text of the message from the government to the Moroccan monarch following the historic Ifrane meeting between King Hassan and Israeli Prime Minister Shi'mon Peres on 22 and 23 July. The government of Morocco voiced its pride and admiration at the Moroccan monarch's tireless work to serve the Arab cause and the aspirations of the Islamic world, and his efforts aimed at establishing a just, lasting, and honorable peace in the Middle East on the basis of an Arab, Islamic, and international consensus which has been articulated more than once and precisely defined in the 1982 Fes plan.

Replying to the government message, King Hassan said that his speech addressed to the Moroccan nation as a whole on 23 July 1986 stated all the incentives and explained the real motive behind the Moroccan initiative. In taking up its duties toward its Arab and Muslim brothers, the Kingdom of Morocco is aware and convinced of the correctness of its initiative. Furthermore, the Moroccan character, which has been formed over a long period in history and which is characterized by true patriotism, knows how to await the positive results of this meeting for the Arab and Islamic nations. For its part, the Moroccan nation will reap the fruits of the action which has placed, Morocco at a level of responsibility, appreciation and respect among the more civilized nations of the world.

The meeting was attended by Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prince Moulay Rachid as well as the Moroccan monarch's advisers, Ahmed Rida Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda.

SUDAN

Peace Talks With Rebels To Open

AB291525 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 29 (AFP) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will meet officially for the first time here Wednesday [30 July] with John Garang, leader of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA], reliable sources said.

An official SPLA spokesman for his part announced that Colonel Garang had arrived Sunday in Addis Ababa for the meetings with Mr. al-Mahdi but he could not confirm when the talks would take place.

But reliable sources in the Ethiopian capital said the encounter had been scheduled for Wednesday.

The SPLA, based in Sudan's non-Moslem south, has been fighting since 1983 against the central government in Khartoum, which the rebels complain is dominated by Arab Moslems from the north of the country.

SPLA Statement

EA291623 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] And here now is the text of the press statement released a while ago by the SPLM-SPLA general headquarters.

The official spokesman of the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command today confirmed that Colonel Dr John Garang, will meet Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi in his capacity as leader of the Ummah, which is the party of the National Alliance, with which over the last year, the SPLM-SPLA has held several discussions that culminated in the historic Koka Dam Declaration that called for holding a national constitutional conference to discuss and resolve Sudan's fundamental problems, and thereby arrive at genuine and permanent peace in the country.

The spokesman added that the SPLM-SPLA leadership has suggested to the Ummah Party, that for obvious reasons, the National Alliance be represented in the Garang-Sadiq summit. However, the spokesman said that should this not be suitable for one reason or another, the Garang-Sadiq meeting will go ahead all the same, as this is not a condition for the meeting.

Asked by a *New Sudan* magazine correspondent whether the SPLM-SPLA is meeting Mr al-Mahdi in his capacity as leader of the Ummah Party, or also as prime minister of the Sudan, the spokesman answered that the SPLM-SPLA leadership is meeting Mr al-Mahdi mainly as the leader of the Ummah Party and as a member of the National Alliance.

However, the spokesman qualified that Mr al-Mahdi obviously cannot leave behind his other credentials. He is the de facto prime minister of the Sudan, and the SPLM-SPLA is not adverse to meeting the president or prime minister of the day in Khartoum, more so now that the de facto government is a civilian one. Moreover, spokesman added, the Koka Dam Declaration gives the government of the day in Khartoum responsibility to create the necessary conducive atmosphere for holding the national constitutional conference, as spelt out in the Koka Dam Declaration. In this context, the spokesman asserted that there was no contradiction between the SPLM-SPLA leadership meeting Mr al-Mahdi as leader of the Ummah Party and as the prime minister of the government of the day in Khartoum.

The SPLM-SPLA spokesman also told the *New Sudan* magazine correspondent that several journalists of the international news media have requested an interview with Colonel Dr John Garang, and that this request has been accepted, but that such interviews will be after the Garang-Sadiq summit, so as not to prejudice the talks. The spokesman revealed that Colonel Dr John Garang will hold a press conference after the summit, either jointly with Mr al-Mahdi, if this is acceptable to him, or separately otherwise.

Asked about the possibility of bringing up the civil war in the Sudan for discussion at the current OAU summit, the spokesman said that he had read in Sudanese newspapers that Mr al-Mahdi said he has taken necessary steps so that the issue is not discussed by the OAU. The spokesman continued that even if the SPLM-SPLA wanted the issue discussed, this was not possible as the SPLM is not a member of the organization. However, the spokesman concluded, Mr al-Mahdi himself has brought up the issue in his address to the OAU summit, and the SPLM-SPLA leadership would not object to its discussion by the organization.

That was the text of the SPLM-SPLA press release on the prospective meeting between the SPLM-SPLA leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, and Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister of Sudan.

SPLA Official on Meeting

MB300623 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sudan's prime minister, Sadiq al-Mahdi, told the OAU conference that the war in southern Sudan against John Garang's SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] guerrillas need not continue as Sharia law, as it exists at present, would soon be dismantled. He also said he would be prepared to meet the SPLA at any time and this afternoon the SPLA radio in Addis Ababa confirmed that a meeting between John Garang and Sadiq al-Mahdi has been arranged. On the line to Addis Ababa, Rick Wells asked (Atem Niakatan) of the SPLA when the meeting would take place:

[Begin recording] [(Niakatan)] I will not tell you the time. The time has not been set, but it's tomorrow.

[Wells] And where will it take place?

[(Niakatan)] It's in Addis Ababa.

[Wells] You can't be more specific than that?

[(Niakatan)] What I could say is that the invitation came from the Umma Party when they came last April and as a matter of principle we are ready to meet anybody from the Sudan and exchange views with all the political parties, individuals, who are interested in the solution of the Sudanese problem. So, it is within that context that we have said we have no objection to meeting Sadiq al-Mahdi provided that the details were to be worked out. It looks like we are going to exchange views on the Sudanese problem. This is what I could say in general.

[Wells] Is there going to be a ceasefire in southern Sudan while the talks take place?

[(Niakatan)] Well, this has nothing to do with the war because we are going to discusss the problems of Sudan in general. The war is part of it.

[Wells] How are you regarding these talks tomorrow? Is it a big breakthrough?

[(Niakatan)] Well, I am glad as well as pleased. We are always prepared to listen. We are conscious about peace. So, whatever... [changes thought] if Sadiq comes to his open mind we will also reciprocate. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

Amnesty Granted to 114 Detainees in Eritrea

EA291343 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] One hundred and fourteen prisoners who were misled by the bankrupt ideas of the antipeople secessionist bandits, and were antirevolution and anti-unity were released yesterday.

In his address to the prisoners at [word indistinct] hall in Asmera Palace, Comrade Merid Neguse WPE Central Committee member, chief administrator of Eritrea and commander of the 2d Division of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, pointed that many of our compatriots in the region were subjected to suffering, hunger and death due to chaos created by the antipeople and anti-unity secessionist bandits. He added that it was through the class struggle waged to defend our unity, protect our revolution, and uphold the supremacy of the people that peace has prevailed in the region.

While the broad masses of Ethiopia were making united efforts for the development and progress of their country, the bandits, who have assumed the task of destroying the econmic infrastructure of the community, and subjecting the people to suffering, have caused the death of many of our compatriots by misleading them. The comrade chief administrator said that a full amnesty is given. Our revolution is forgiving and full amnesty is given to those prisoners who wittingly or unwittingly became involved with the bandits.

The comrade chief administrator reminded those prisoners who were released to reintegrate into society, lead a peaceful life and play the role expected of them. At this time a great effort is being made to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in which justice, equality, peace and freedom will prevail and to explain clearly to the people the true nature of the bankrupt ideas of the anti-unity bandits.

In his speech a representative of the prisoners said that they are sorry to have been misled by the empty propaganda of the anti-unity bandits and for making their own mother country bleed, and expressed their readiness to make any sacrifice in the future to serve the people they have wronged.

Meeting Held With Egyptian Officials on Trade

EA300931 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A joint commission meeting to assess the results of previous trade and economic agreements between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Arab Republic of Egypt was held today at the meeting hall of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Heading the delegations were, Comrade Wole Chekol, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade, and Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali. The meeting focused on the implementation of the trade agreement until 1986. Exhaustive discussions were held on ways of further strengthening the agreement. Revolutionary Ethiopia exports agricultural products to Egypt and imports minerals and industrial products. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Presents Budget Estimates

EA291705 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Summary] Salim Ahmed Salim, minister of defense and national service, says that increased production, expenditure control, and efficiency will be given priority in the next fiscal year. Presenting the budget estimates for the Ministry of Defense and National Service in Parliament, Salim Ahmed Salim said that in agriculture, efforts would be made to ensure that fertilizer, high-quality seeds, and insecticides are available in good time. His ministry would ensure that agricultural machinery is made available in order to expand farming acreage, and that the agricultural structure would be modified to enable it to produce more. Salim said the construction sector would be given the necessary machinery and experts to solve the housing problem.

To encourage accountability by the combatants and their commanders, he said a special inspection department has been established under the supervision of an officer holding the rank of major general. Salim said that new and modern defense hardware would continue to be sought. The minister asked parliament to approve a budget of more than 7 billion shillings.

CAMEROON

Equatorial Guinean Leader Begins Official Visit

AB292054 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the head of state of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Douala, Cameroon's economic capital, this morning. Present on the tarmac to meet him was President Paul Biya. This visit marks the beginning of a friendly and working visit that ends tomorrow. [passage omitted]

CAR

Two Held for Distributing 'Subversive' Pamphlets

AB261508 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Bangui, July 26 (AFP) — Two people who were distributing pamphlets and other literature considered to be subversive were arrested in Bangui a few days ago, the Central African Republic's interior minister, Christophe Grelombe, said here Friday.

Opponents of the government of Andre Kolingba had spoken in Paris of a "wave of arrests" in Centrafrica.

Mr Grelombe said the two responsible for "acts against Centrafrican law" would appear in court soon. He accused opponents living abroad of waging a campaign of "disinformation and lies" against the government in order to prejudice the "democratic process under way in the country."

General Kolingba announced last May the formation of a single political party, and the organisation of a referendum on the Constitution, suspended since he assumed power in September 1981.

CHAD

Commandos May Sign Ndjamena Agreement

AB291534 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Jul (AFP) — The rallying of the "Hope" commandos the last group of guerrillas in southern Chad which has not yet signed an agreement with Ndjamena, could take place soon, according to persistent rumors in the Chadian capital.

An important delegation led by Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, minister of territorial administration (interior), is presently in the Moundou region (to the extreme south of the country, close to the CAR border) where these commandos have their bases.

President Hissein Habre, it is recalled, recently declared that negotiations engaged with this group, "excluding unforseen circumstances," could lead to a "very happy" ending.

Last Sunday, Ibrahim Mahamat Itno presided at Doba (central south) over a ceremony of integration into the Chadian army of 3,595 former commandos of the "BIC" (Interim Coordination Bureau) group. This group signed a reconciliation agreement with Ndjamena on 20 April.

GABON

President Bongo Signs Amnesty Decree

AB251649 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, yesterday pardoned offenders in Libreville. The decree was signed by president Bongo and enables all persons who were condemned following the incidents which occurred at the bus station in the Gabonese capital to be granted all their civic rights. They were the very people who pushed the students to stage antigovernment demonstrations. This move shows the magnanimity which characterizes the Gabonese head of state since his taking power in Gabon in 1967.

Indeed, the man the Gabonese commonly call "the man of 12 March" has always marked the Gabonese regime with his policy of pardon granted to those who he considers as lost sheep. Thus as he used to say, he would rather give food to free people than to prisoners.

In any case, international organizations and organizations for the defense of human rights such as the African Jurists Association, unanimously hailed the fact that there were no political prisoners in Gabon. This statement is all the more reliable because the doors of the Gabonese prisons are open for all to see for themselves the truthfullness of this fact.

Therefore, as far as civil servants are concerned, President Omar Bongo, faithful to the policy of tolerance he set, and showing concern for the well-being and happiness of his people, has decided, as of yesterday, to regularize the administrative situation of the concerned persons. Some them are due for retirement and will receive their allowances and the others will return to duty without receiving any benefit in career advancement or financially for the period they were in detention.

This amnesty measure was broadcast last night on Gabonese national radio and television by the civilian permanent secretary at the presidency. The communique further said that all the concerned persons are requested to report to the Ministry of Public Service.

GHANA

SFRY's Vlajkovic, Delegation Arrive for 3-Day Visit

AB291918 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A member of the Presidency of the SFRY, Radovan Vlajkovic, arrived in Accra this afternoon at the head of a 6-man delegation for a 3-day official visit to Ghana. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by a team of PNDC members, led by Mr Justice Annan and Captain Kojo Tsikata, secretaries of state, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Vlajkovic, said the visit is to further strengthen the traditional ties between Yugoslavia and Ghana. The visit will also enbale them to discuss with Ghanaian officials the forthcoming nonaligned summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe. Mr Vlajkovic gave the assurance that Yugoslavia will continue to assist progressive countries.

He noted that despite ideological differences among members of the Nonaligned Movement, the movement has been able to stand the test of the time by preserving peace in the world. It has also been able to halt the armament race by helping to improve relations between the developed and developing countries, especially on finding solutions to the problems facing them.

Mr Vlajkovic later laid a wreath at the Revolution Square in honor of the fallen heroes of Africa.

Government To Introduce Economic Recovery Bonds

AB292106 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The government is to introduce economic recovery bonds to be guaranteed by the Bank of Ghana under its medium-term economic projections of 1986-88. The bonds, with a 3-year maturity period, and bearing an attractive interest rate, will be solely used for medium-term lending to the non-central government sector. This is among a number of measures to be implemented during the 1986-88 period to make more loans available through the banking system to help make the industrial adjustment program a success. Others are the continuation of a policy of positive interest rate on savings and encouragement to commercial banks to place a proportion of their credit into medium-term loans or (?proceeds) of the recovery bonds.

The government will also reactivate the Bank of Ghana credit guarantee scheme in order to assist the provision of credit to firms, and provide trainee and technical assistance to commercial banks to strengthen their capacity for lending.

Research by the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] shows that the government's medium-term economic projections for the period will address themselves to the rehabilitation of human capital by stepping up expenditure for local training, health, and education.

Donor Countries Pledge $100 Million Over Schedule

AB291149 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Abidjan, 28 Jul (AFP) — Ghana on Monday received commitments for aid amounting to a total of $608 million from donor countries. This is $100 million more than the scheduled amount, the Ghana news agency GNA announced on Monday quoting a World Bank report. The increase is due to a rise in the aid promised by Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, and the African Development Bank (ADB) as well as stepped-up aid from the EEC under the Export Stabilization Fund, Stabex, according to the same source. Of the funds allocated in 1986, 47 percent are from bilateral aid. In 1985, Ghana had received $490 million — of which only one third was in bilateral aid and two thirds from multilateral institutions — a total which then already exceeded the 1984 estimates by 18 percent.

The programs for 1986 show improvements in the breakdown of allocated funds, but the World Bank report is still asking the donor countries and the Ghanaian Government to speed up the disbursement of funds, which it says has been too slow. The bank stressed in particular that in order to attain the planned level of expenditure, the donors and the government, with the assistance of a control unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, should accelerate the execution of projects in the second half of 1986.

Customs Comptroller Cited on New Import Surcharge

AB292102 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A new import surcharge of 10 percent ad valorem on all imports apart from petroleum products has been introduced. The *Ghana News Agency* quoted the deputy comptroller of the Ghana Customs, Excise, and Preventive Service, Opoku Ntiamoah, as saying that the new surcharge came into effect on the 11th of this month. He explained that the surcharge will be in addition to the existing taxes, import duties, sales tax, special sales tax, and purchase tax.

LIBERIA

Telecommunications Workers Strike Over Pay Cut

AB291813 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that the Liberian telecommunications workers yesterday staged what they call: leave the job, because of continued deduction from their salaries. According to today's issue of the *Daily Star* quoting the head of the Liberian Telecommunications Corporation [LTC] Workers' Association, Mr Leonard Fahnbuleh, the workers are demanding a halt to the 25-percent deduction as announced by the government of the dissolved Interim National Assembly, INA.

He further explained that some time back, the INA directed that 5 dollars and 10 dollars [currency unit not further specified] respectively be deducted from the salaries of each employee of LTC toward the renovation of the John F. Kennedy Medical

Center and that although the renovation work has since been completed, the workers had noticed that the deduction was still going on.

Mr Fehnbuleh went on to say that management owed to workers a retroactive pay for a certain period in 1983 and when the workers informed the management, they were assured that the back pay would be looked into but as since then nothing has been done. Mr Fahnbuleh assured the workers that management has decided to check its files to ascertain the real picture surrounding their demands and would get back to them at 2 o'clock yesterday but the workers said, quote: until we get our pay we will stay on the leave the job. [as received]

There has been no official reaction from the LTC management up to broadcast time; it is still not known if the workers have returned to work.

NIGERIA

Retaliation Planned Should UK Impose Sanctions

AB292117 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has warned that she would retaliate if Britain imposes sanctions against her because of her (?stance) on South Africa. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, was reacting to reports that Britain has been blocking news items on the OAU summit at Addis Ababa from reaching Lagos in retaliation to Nigeria's leading role in the boycott of the Commonwealth Games.

Professor Akinyemi stated that sanction game was a game that Nigeria could play. Asked what steps Nigeria would take, the minister said that surprise is a key element in diplomacy and in warfare adding that he would not let the cat out of the bag. A radio Nigeria correspondent in Addis Ababa, Clement Akinsomede, reports that all Nigerian news organizations covering the summit have found it almost impossible to send reports home,a development which he said was not unconnected with Nigeria's leadership role in the boycott of the Commonwealth Games.

STATESMAN Cited on Thatcher, Reagan RSA Policies

AB290908 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on last week's policy statement on South Africa by President Ronald Reagan of the United States, *The Statesman* is convinced that the dismantling of apartheid cannot be stopped by either Mrs Thatcher's headiness or President Reagan's hypocrisy and double standard. According to the paper, the civilized world has known too much of the antics of the two to stop the whirlwind of global revulsion against apartheid.

Reports on Banned Issuance of Passports Denied

AB300840 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government has denied reports that Nigerian missions abroad have been instructed not to issue or renew passports for Nigerian citizens abroad. The minister of internal affairs, Colonel John Shagaya, told a correspondent of the *News Agency of Nigeria* in Lagos that following reports of loss of passports by Nigerian students, particularly those in the United States and Britain, his ministry had directed that only temporary traveling documents should be issued to affected persons pending their arrival back home.

He explained that investigations had so far shown that Nigerian students abroad were now engaged in selling their passports to other foreign nationals and thereafter to report to Nigerian embassies of having lost such passports. The minister stated that since such criminal activities could not be allowed to continue his ministry had decided to embark on full investigations to check the criminal acts by Nigerian students abroad.

TOGO

New Ambassador Appointed to United Kingdom

AB291830 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] We will begin this newscast with two decrees signed this morning by the president of the Republic. According to the first decree, Assiongbor Agbenu, principal administrative attache, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

U.S. Plans Sabotage of Nonaligned Conference

MB291249 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Julio Guerra, the Angolan cultural attache accredited to Cuba, accused the American secret services of having plans to sabotage the next Nonaligned Movement conference scheduled for August in Zimbabwe. Speaking in Managua to the Nicaraguan press agency, the Angolan diplomat explained that the CIA has earmarked $15 million for the sabotage of the conference. Julio Guerra also accused the American secret services of having ordered the attacks against the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana as well as the attack on Namibe harbor in Angola in order to ruin the prospect for the nonaligned conference.

He added that the Americans have plans to invade Angola, judging by the presence of 30,000 South African troops and 300 tanks and airplanes near the Angolan border. The Angolan and Zimbabwean press agencies have recently reported South African plans to attack the Frontline States before 30 July.

FAPLA Plans for Namibia Operations Denied

MB292002 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] In Luanda today Angolan official sources categorically denied statements made by South African military circles that FAPLA forces were preparing military operations in northern Namibia. In a statement to ANGOP, the sources added that such reports are solely designed to prepare world public opinion for the possibility of a new South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

Sources approached by ANGOP stressed that in the 10 years of the existence of the People's Republic of Angola, FAPLA forces have never crossed national borders, but the same cannot be said about the regular South African Army, which is illegally occupying Namibia and using this territory to launch systematic aggression against independent countries in the region.

It must be pointed out that statements made by South African military leaders coincide with the recent disclosure made by the Nigerian news agency, which stated that South Africa was planning to attack countries in the region in late July.

BOTSWANA

Masire Discusses Success of Multiparty System

MB291200 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said Botswana were generally very happy with the multiparty democratic system. In an interview in Addis Ababa with the journalists for the Third World Media Services, Dr Masire said he could not, however, predict the future of multiparty systems in Africa as a whole. He said he believed that most institutions in Africa were at a formative stage, with traditional institutions based on a consensus approach being applied to modern day government. He said we all had to decide models of political institutions that match our traditional beliefs, but are, at the same time, practical to the circumstances in which we operate.

President Masire said that Botswana took very seriously threats of attack by South Africa since that country had the means and resources to carry out a long, drawn out war. He said the formation of SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area had been with the intention of disengaging their economies from South Africa and encouraging intertrade amongst Frontline States. He said it will take time for the Frontline States to be truly independent of South Africa. He said South Africa had developed faster than other countries in the region, while the others were still struggling for independence. It, therefore, enjoys the comfortable lead in industry and infrastructure.

MOZAMBIQUE

Over 120 'Armed Bandits' Reported Killed

MB280640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In operations carried out in a number of country's provinces, the Mozambique Armed Forces have been inflicting severe defeats on armed bandits. Accordingly, following operations mounted in the provinces of Maputo, Inhambane, and Manica, our forces killed more than 120 armed bandits, and captured a high number of these criminals, besides seizing a large quantity of war materiel. The operations took place in Magude, Manhica, Magul, Funhlalouro, and Guro last month.

Official Reports 252 Surrendered to Military

MB281833 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] About 137 people who were forced to live with armed bandits surrendered to the Armed Forces stationed in Chicomo, Massinga district, in Inhambane during June and July. Another 115 people living in areas under the influence of armed bandits also surrendered to the Armed Forces. This information was disclosed to the first party secretary and Massinga administrator during a public rally at the end of his tour of the Chicomo area.

NAMIBIA

Further on SWAPO Deaths, Planned Operation

MB291021 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1006 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 29, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 43 SWAPO insurgents in the last 25 days, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, said in Windhoek.

The latest losses by SWAPO's armed wing brought to 451 the number of insurgents killed in action to date this year. Armaments seized this year included 1,297 mortar bombs, 897 rifle grenades, 769 RPG-7 rockets, 643 hand grenades, 421 anti-personnel mines, 185 anti-vehicle mines, and 455 kg of explosives.

Gen Meiring said in a statement today that a group of SWAPO insurgents attacked a village near Ongandjera in northjern SWA/Namibia early last Saturday in a stand-off bombardment. The fire was wide and no-one in the village was injured, but in follow-up operations traces were found that three insurgents had been wounded by members of the homeguard who returned the fire.

Gen Meiring said latest information gathered by the security forces indicated that the Angolan Government forces, FAPLA, and SWAPO's military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], were engaged in planning a combined operation against Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia.

"The objective of the operation is not known, but they are probably aimed at achieving a measure of military success for SWAPO, which has been performing particularly poorly this year," Gen Meiring said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Howe Mission Ends With Final Meeting, Comments

P.W. Botha, Howe Meet

MB291459 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1455 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, concluded his week-long peace mission to South Africa this afternoon with a 60-minute meeting with State President P.W. Botha. Both Sir Geoffrey and Mr Botha will be holding press conferences in Pretoria this afternoon to give their views on the series of meetings over the last week.

Sir Geoffrey returns to Britain tonight to report back to his prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the success or failure of their attempt to avert stricter Western sanctions against South Africa.

Blacks Must Enter Politics

MB291646 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1643 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — Dialogue will not be possible in South Africa as long as black leaders like Nelson Mandela are in prison or exile and organisations such as the ANC banned, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said in Pretoria today.

He was speaking at his last press conference in South Africa before he leaves for London tonight to report on his peace mission to the British Cabinet.

Sir Geoffrey declined to discuss the contents of the talks he held today with State President Mr P.W. Botha. He said however that blacks would have to be brought fully into the political process, and that the key moves would have to be made by the South African Government.

"It is the South African Government which has taken the first steps to dismantle apartheid. It must be for the South African Government to carry through with that process in a way which can enlist the support and involvement of thhe majority. The key to the future is in their hands," he said.

An increasing number of South Africans already grasped the urgent need for the government to talk to free and freely chosen black leadership, although "others" still believed that something less would do.

"I have spoken of the leap of imagination needed to cross that gap. I can understand that it is for many a leap into the dark. The way ahead must therefore include the rebuilding of the trust between the races."

The South African Government should agree to release Mandela and other political prisoners, to unban the ANC and other political parties, and to enter into peaceful dialogue — against a matching commitment from the ANC to call a halt to violence and to enter into peaceful dialogue. "In short, each side needs to make an offer the other cannot refuse," Sir Geoffrey said.

This would be a realistic and fair alternative to violence and economic warfare.

Sir Geoffrey said his visit had made him more aware than ever of the material and human damage that economic warfare could inflict. "The blunt truth is that sooner or later all the people of South Africa will have to get round the negotiating table. It is plain common sense that it should be sooner."

Asked if the South African Government had agreed to release Nelson Mandela, Sir Geoffrey said: "The responses I've received have not yet enabled me to proclaim that I have made the progress I would have liked."

Asked if his mission had been a failure, he said there was now a much wider appreciation of what was needed, on the South African side, to break the logjam.

The South African problem did not require new forum to be found, but a new commitment to a common purpose, on a free participatory basis, by the government and peoples of South Africa. "It is here where the solution must be found." He would not say whether the South African Government had shown such willingness.

Sir Geoffrey said a refusal by the ANC to call a halt to violence would be "unwise," and "mistaken to the needs of the black people of South Africa." This was one of the reasons why the British Government had established contact with the ANC and why he would be meeting shortly with ANC representatives, Sir Geoffrey said.

He said that he would be discussing his mission with Britain's Community and Commonwealth partners. His report would make "a useful contribution" to the coming Commonwealth conference, but he could not anticipate what the outcome of the conference would be.

Problems Interest Entire World

MB291954 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The visit of Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to southern Africa is over to all intents and purposes. It's not been a happy trip for Sir Geoffrey. Black leaders have refused to see him and in spite of the threat of sanctions South Africa's white rulers have been pretty unyielding. This morning Sir Geoffrey had his final meeting with President Botha. At a press conference afterward he made it clear that he had urged President Botha to release Nelson Mandela and other nationalist leaders, but that the appeal had fallen on stony ground. Gordon Martin asked Sir Geoffrey if his visit hasn't been a complete failure:

[Begin recording] [Howe] No! I think that anyone who expected this visit, as part of this mission, to produce a result comparable to the collapse of the walls of Jericho would have been misleading themselves. I am not a supporter of the Jericho rule of diplomacy. I think I will have to go on, pressing ahead until it finally prevails.

[Martin] Many times during your stay here you have used this phrase, a leap forward, a leap of imagination by the South African Government. Have you seen any sign at all of readiness to take that leap forward?

[Howe] I think it remains to be seen whether the South African Government sooner or later will summon up the courage, and it is real courage that is required to make the leap that is necessary. I haven't got even an indication to that effect, but I wouldn't expect to be given that indication to a missionary from outside. It is for them to announce their own decisions in their own time.

[Martin] Have you found resentment, Sir Geoffrey, at your attempts to bring about a solution as an outsider?

[Howe] Oh, in some places I am sure that there is a feeling that many governments in many countries would feel, why doesn't the world leave us alone? But the problems facing South Africa, the problems centering on the difficulty of racial reconciliation are problems in which the entire world is interested. It is true to say that no country is an island. The country that is least of all an island is South Africa. [end recording]

'Exclusive' Interview With Howe

MB292112 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1930 GMT 29 Jul 86

["Exclusive" interview with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in Pretoria by John Bishop on the "Network" program, introduced by Michelle Alexander — recorded]

[Text] [Alexander] John Bishop obtained this exclusive interview for "Network" with Sir Geoffrey after the conference.

[Bishop] Sir Geoffrey, I think the question everyone wants to ask you is what happened? Have you agreed to differ, has the door been slammed, have you not been successful?

[Howe] I think it is far too early in a long and difficult and complicated story to say that my mission has failed. I have completed this second leg obviously. I have been able to place very clearly in the minds of the South African Government the case that I am pushing for the European Community, for summoning up the courage to set free the imprisoned black political leaders, to set free their political organisations, to enter into peaceful dialogue on terms that the black organizations including the ANC set aside violence and are ready to enter into peaceful dialogue on the same basis is the case that commands reason throughout the world and that one day I hope would command reason here in South Africa.

[Bishop] Well, do you see any glimmer of hope coming out of the talks you have had with the government?

[Howe] I see a growing appreciation of the [word indistinct] that I have played but with the South African Government in its own way to make up its own mind about that, I can't anticipate what they may say. It is well known there are reasons for being fearful of the prescription I am offering. It is well known that people are fearful of the prospects and threats of violence and I have recognized that, but somewhere, sometime, people of South Africa, all of them, their freely chosen political leaders, they have got to come together with the government for dialogue.

[Bishop] Sir Geoffrey, in your preamble before the press conference you intimated, I think that is the right word, that there might be a possibility of a moratorium on violence. Now, if I judge that correctly does that mean that you have some information that the ANC and the government might have changed their stance?

[Howe] No, I have no indication of a change of stance. What I said is that the basis on which the future must surely be found is if both sides agree to enter into the right kind of dialogue on the basis of having set violence to one side, what I have said is that at some time or another one side has got to make to the other an offer that they can't refuse. I don't know who it will be, I think the South African Government, because they are in a position of authority and experience or perhaps best placed to summon up the courage to make that offer, an offer of dialogue that cannot be refused.

[Bishop] Do you see any possibility of an honest broker some how or other bringing all the parties around the table, perhaps somewhere out of the country.

[Howe] I don't think one can ever exclude the possibility of some honest broker emerging but I think too many people in South Africa, perhaps, keep on looking for somebody from outside to solve their problems at the same time as saying why all you chaps outside interfering with us when we try to solve the problems and

I think this honest broker will be the most courageous action by the South African Government.

[Bishop] Both President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher have taken a very strong stand against punitive snactions but people have indicated that they found both your stance and that of Mr Shultz to be moving towards these punitive sanctions. What are your comments?

[Howe] No, the positions that each of us seeking for our own governments are the same. There is no difference between the officials and President Reagan and no difference between Mrs Thatcher and myself. None of us believe that it will help the longrun solution of this problem perhaps, mounting economic measures being taken, counter measures, economic warfare being waged — that reduces the resources by which the problem could be solved — and yet, for all the reasons, the world outside — in Europe, in the Commonwealth, and in the United States — is saying, "What can we do to help accept, to take further measures, to indicate our anxiety,"and what I am saying, what Mr Shultz is saying, is that as night follows day sooner, rather than later. In one or other of those places, decisions on further measures are likely to be taken. People are not wanting to make them punitive. We keep on saying that we want too preserve the South African economy, it is the dynamo of southern Africa. We want to maintain the circumstances in which that can go on generating economic (?progress) in all the neighboring parts of Africa. But it can only be if the South African Government, pressed and encouraged by the people who elect them, can find the courage to make the key step.

[Bishop] As everyone knows, Bishop Tutu, the United Democratic Front, and other black leaders have refused to see you. How have you reacted to that?

[Howe] I am disappointed. I think that the case I am making is one that deserves to be heard by everyone, but I have met Bishop Tutu in the past, indeed, he used to be a constituent of mine long ago and I understand how he feels and understand the impatience of black leaders, heaven knows, in face of the suffering and frustrations they face, I think the case I am making is one that he would not disapprove of. I think in a funny way it is ironic, is it not, that one of the reasons they give for not being willing to hear me is what they think that I am in some kind of collusive conspiracy with the South African Government. I get sometimes the same sort of message from the South African Government, that I am in somecollusive conspiracy with all those wicked chaps and the rest of the world. I am not.

[Bishop] Thank you very much, Sir Geoffrey.

Botha Reacts to Howe Comments

MB291639 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1635 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 29 SAPA — The State President Mr P.W. Botha, said today that if sanctions had to be imposed against South Africa, there would be no alternative but to preserve the national interest.

Speaking at a press conference after meeting the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, he said it was clear he, as a representative of the European Community, was not interested in positive policy matters in South Africa, but had come mainly to bring pressure to bear for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress.

Mr Botha challenged those of South Africa's neighbours which were urging the EC [European Community] to impose sanctions to take the initiative themselves and to do so first. "They should have the courage of their convictions instead of continuing to enjoy the considerable benefits of close association with South Africa while leaving it to others to pay the price of sanctions".

Mr Botha also proposed joint meetings with "other southern African leaders as well as leaders of the European Community," to jointly identify and address "problems the afflict us and others on the region, in seeking solutions."

"I would not see such an assembly as in any way replacing or detracting from the internal reform progress to which my government is committed and will continue until our goals are reached. A joint meeting like this was potentially more productive than the current practice of promoting hostility and alienation. I can never commit suicide by accepting threats and prescriptions from outside forces and hand South Africa over to communist forces in disguise."

"I hope this hysterical outcry of certain Western countries against South Africa will soon pass. But if sanctions are applied without taking note of all our endeavours to bould this country and to develop it then we will have no alternative but to qreserve our national interest," Mr Botha said.

Referring to South Africa's past success in overcoming military and oil sanctions he said: "I don't believe in sanctions. But if we are forced until our backs are against the wall, we will have no alternative but to stand up in self respect and say to the world: You won't force South Africans to commit national suicide ... Leave South Africa to the South Africans," Mr Botha said.

Earlier, Mr Botha referred a statement yesterday by Sir Geoffrey that the "South African Government holds the key to a solution" and that "a leap of imagination" was now needed from it.

"We fully realise that we do hold the key, and we also realise that with the key we can open the door to peaceful co-existence in multicultural countries worldwide."

There were, however, elements which were obstructing the government from using this key.

During their discussions Mr Botha had posed a number of questions to Sir Geoffrey relating to key issues not only in South African politics but in many other countries.

"If we can reach agreement on these questions and their answers, I believe that we have the key to the solution and that we will be able to jointly help in solving the problems worldwide."

The questions Mr Botha posed were:

— Would the EC and other agree to link punitive action against South Africa with similar action against all countries where any form of differentiation between racial and ethnic groups existed?

— Would they agree to the condemnation of all government systems which did not accord with their ideal for a truly democratic and non-racial state, while at the same time setting the same time-scale for the solution of all these problems in these different countries?

— Would they agree to launch an international campaign to simultaneously solve the problems of all countries experiencing internal conflict as a result of racial, ethnic, or religious tensions?

— Would they agree to link the question of the quest for ethnic national states in South Africa, with similar questions relating to, amongh others, the Sikhs, the Tamils, the Aborigines and the Basques?

— And would they agree to seeking a common approach to so-called political prisoners in countries all over the world, including people such as Dr Andre Sakharov and Mr Patrick Magee?

Mr Botha said it would only be reasonable to expect the international community, given their own experiences and those of others, to appreciate that the South African Government was committed to something which had often proved impossible or at least taken centuries to achieve elsewhere.

"Instead of encouragement and cooperation we find that Western democracies and totalitarian states alike are neither prepared to acknowledge the sincerity of our efforts nor to grant us the opportunity to achieve our goals. We prefer to have normal relations with other civilised states, but we cannot allow uncalled for direct interference in our internal affairs, which could only lead to confusion and deterioration of relationships, both within and outside our country," Mr Botha said.

During his discussion with Sir Geoffrey, he had informed him of the "vast and comprehensive programme of reform carried out in South Africa and explained to what extent the BLS [Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland] countries in particular, as well as other neighbouring states were dependent on the Republic.

He had also said that the world at large should take a greater interest in the real re-development of southern African states, "because we prefer to have prosperous neighbours. But it was quite clear to me that Sir Geoffrey, as the representative of the 12 nations, was not interested in these positive policy matters. He came to South Africa mainly to bring pressure to bear on us to unconditionally release Mr Mandela and to unban the ANC."

Mr Botha had said "candidly" he would be ready to release Mandela "the moment he is prepared to abandon violence, thereby making it possible to have proper discussions with him in circumstances of peace. I also told him that.... there could be no talks with the ANC as long as they are under communist control, and that its unbanning can only take place if they abandon violence and take part in peaceful processes in South Africa," Mr Botha said.

The necessity that South Africa should be left in peace had been impressed on Sir Geoffrey.

"There are enough authentic and representative leaders in this country with whom we can iron out our future dispensation. We are making headway and the reaction to our proposal about the national council is so overwhelming that I am optimistic we will make the necessary progress," Mr Botha said.

The South African Government was resolutely committed to dialogue as part of its efforts to broaden democracy in the country. "However, we believe that dialogue should not inevitably have the end result of jeopardising the self-determination of the groups and communities in our multi-cultural country, but that it must be an instrument of hope, peace and freedom for all."

Mr Botha told Sir Geoffrey that he looked upon his recent speech in the House of Commons as "nothing but a threat against our country."

Quoting from his discussion with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Botha said: "It is our impression that the EC is threatening us with sanctions, inter alia, because some of our neighbouring countries have urged members of the community to do so."

He had urged Sir Geoffrey to suggest to those (neighbouring) states it was necessary for them to set an example by initiating comprensive sanctions against South Africa themselves.

Mr Botha said he derived no satisfaction at all from the knowledge that sanctions would hurt these states even more than they would hurt South Africa.

CAPE TIMES Editor Interviewed

MB291933 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From The "Focus on Africa" program, presented by Hugh Pricey-Jones]

[Text] In South Africa today, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, speaking for the European Community and with the blessing of the United States, is trying to persuade the South African authorities to make the political leap in the dark that significant political reform must mean. Growing anxiety in the international community at the consequences of doing nothing is of course the motive force behind the pressure for economic sanctions. But is there a similar sense of urgency in the Republic, an appreciation there of the gravity of the crisis that will help Sir Geoffrey get his message across? On the line to Cape Town, I spoke to Anthony Heard, editor of the *Cape Times*. How did he think Sir Geoffrey was doing?

[Begin Heard recording] The situation is not very encouraging. What the State President is prepared to do, would seem to me far, very far short of anything that would stave off sanctions and further moves in the American Congress and Senate, etc.

[Pricey-Jones] You don't think that the fact that President Reagan and the West German foreign minister are said to have written to President Botha encouraging him to listen to Sir Geoffrey would have made much difference?

[Heard] I think it might weigh to a certain extent with him but basically he is a domestic politician. He has been in the National Party all his life, and he tends to look first at the domestic scene and there is a rather brittle and dangerous mood developing among whites in South Africa. There have been quite a lot of bombings, there is still a state of emergency, they don't feel all that threatened though and in this sort of hardening of public opinion P.W. Botha has already put on some support in white circles, so I think there is rather a feeling that the world can go and do their damnedest.

[Pricey-Jones] But how much do white South Africans know, really know, about what is happening, because your job as a newspaper editor is now extremely difficult?

[Heard] Well, this is really the problem. Outside of an emergency one can tell one's readers what is going on, at least to a degree. Now we find that a major sort of curtain has come down on our activities and white South Africans are, I think, suffering increasingly from what I would call the white Rhodesian syndrome, where they are not sufficienty informed of how seriously these matters are being taken by major countries in the world. I think intelligent and sensitive people are very worried and there has been a certain brain drain. People have been leaving the country, but sadly, because of the clamp on information, the awareness of the seriousness of the situation as seen in Western capitals is not all that clear to many white South Africans.

[Pricey-Jones] How much of a difference would it make if some very visible sanctions, such as the cutting of air links between South Africa and the outside world, if these were imposed, would that help?

[Heard] I think it would have to be a very major psychological factor and it would hit the intelligentsia and the well-heeled people who travel, but I don't think it would shake the confidence of the rank and file white people who don't spend all their time in an aircraf, number one. Number two, it could make them even more brittle and dangerous in their mood. It could, I believe, contributed toward a hardening of white attitudes. In fact, it could strengthen the government quite considerably.

[Price-Jones] So what's the mood going to be like at the congress of the National Party, due to be held in August? Are they going to be ready to accept reforms from Mr Botha, or perhaps, the opposite?

[Heard] I think a lot depends on the personality and psychology of State President Botha himself, how he handles it. If he is, in fact, at the age of 70, prepared to take a quantum leap and to change the paradigm in which the country is livpng, he could go along and I believe he could carry his people with him, but I think the tenor of the congress will be quite determined and rather belligerent and very much orientated in the direction of security and law and order. But I think everything depends on how he, as a personality, who is certainly a very commanding personality in the party, you know, he is dominant, handles the situation. [end recording]

Allister Sparks Interviewed

MB300804 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Peter Smith]

[Text] [Smith] We begin with South Africa and the efforts of the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to initiate an end to apartheid. He arrives in London this morning. His mission, on behalf of the European Community, had been to legalize the banned African National Congress and release its jailed leader, Nelson Mandela. Both actions are seen as preconditions for dialogue on South Africa's future between the white and black communities.

At a news conference before he left Pretoria, Sir Geoffrey outlined his findings.

[Begin recording] [Howe] First, that the process of change which has already begun must address itself urgently to the fundamentals. Second, that if change is to be peacefully effected on the scale required, then it must be built upon dialogue between the South African Government and freely chosen leaders of the black population. Third, such dialogue will not be possible so long as black leaders, like Nelson Mandela, are in prison or in exile and organizations such as the ANC are banned. It follows from this that black people have to be brought fully into the political process and that the key moves will have to be made by the South African Government. [end recording]

[Smith] However, President Botha of South Africa dismissed Sir Geoffrey's intitiative saying that Sir Geoffrey was not interested in what he called positive policy matters. Given this reaction, what has the British foreign secretary achieved in South Africa — a question Alexander Mcleod put to Allister Sparks, a specialist on South African affairs.

[Begin recording] [Sparks] I would say absolutely nothing. I think he has left here completely empty-handed. He was reluctant to characterize the mission as a failure, but he did admit, as he put it, that the responses I received have not yet enabled me to claim that I have made the progress that I would have liked. The South African president, Mr Botha, in effect told him that South Africa would tolerate no interference. I think one thing that people have got to understand about President Botha is that he is a blunt man and he says what he thinks. He is saying: Lay off South Africa. We are not going to be pressured. We are prepared to take sanctions if they come. We are not going to be seen to be yielding to any outsider and that is it. At the same time, he is pressing ahead with his own particular brand of reform. He is not going to deviate one inch from that and that reform does not envisage any end to white minority rule and he is going to go right ahead and do that and Sir Geoffrey really ought to have known this before ever he came anywhere near South Africa.

[McLeod] Is it a united, a wholly united government, behind the state president, however, or are there still shades of opinion in that government which perhaps aren't allowed to be exposed?

[Sparks] I think there are certainly shades of opinion within the government. It is not a united government, but on this issue, nobody in government is going to step forward and say: Yes, let's yield to pressure. Nobody is going to seem to be soft on the sanctions issue and to that extent the sanctions threat is, I think, going to end up solidifying the government and producing a kind of bloody minded attitude here.

[McLeod] Is South Africa really as ready to withstand a concerted program of internatinal sanctions as President Botha is saying?

[Sparks] Let me put it this way: I think that South Africa is ready to withstand the kind of sanctions that it believes are likely to be imposed. It doesn't expect its major trading partners, that is Britain, the United States, and West Germany, to apply any serious sanctions. If the question is, however, can the South African economy withstand really serious international sanctions, I think that perhaps white South Africans may be deluding themselves. I think this is a far more vulnerable economy than many people here realize. And I think the refusal of some of the big international banks last year to roll over short-term loans revealed... [changes thought] it threw the situation here into considerable disarray and caused really quite a lot of concern in a very short time, and I think that shows that a small spanner thrown into this complex machine can do a lot of damage. [end recording]

Howe Leaves for London

MB291945 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1942 GMT 29 July 86

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, left South Africa shortly before 8:30 pm tonight to return to Britain after a week-long mission in South Africa.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Director-General, Mr Ray Killen, accompanied Sir Geoffrey and his party onto the tarmac to say farewell.

Reaction to Rand Court Meetings Ruling

Experts View Decision

MB290745 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0740 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 29, SAPA — All orders and bans on meetings made in terms of the state of emergency by anyone below the rank of the commissioner of police are invalid because of the ruling by a full bench of the Rand Supreme Court, legal experts said today.

The UDF [United Democratic Front] ruling by a full bench of the Rand Supreme Court has set a precedent which could affect orders made countrywide in terms of the emergency regulations. The court yesterday declared invalid an order made by the divisional commissioner of police (Soweto) prohibiting meetings of 26 organisations in specific areas after the United Democratic Front challenged the order.

The deputy judge president, Mr Justice G.A. Coetzee, with Mr Justice H.J. Preiss and Mr Justice E.H. Stafford ruled the order was invalid because the commissioner of police was not empowered, in terms of the emergency regulations, to delegate the authority to make such an order.

Mr Justice Coetzee said the state president, in terms of the Public Safety Act, could delegate legislative powers — the power to make orders — to the commissioner, but the commissioner could not redelegate that power. The court accordingly deleted a phrase in emergency Regulation 7 allowing the delegation to a third party.

The effect of the order is to invalidate all orders made by divisional commissioners under the state of emergency and that included a wide range of orders, a Johannesburg legal academic said today.

Yesterday's Rand full bench decision was the only one made on this point until now. "As such, it is the law," he said.

He explained that although a court in another province could make a different finding, the Transvaal ruling would be authorative even outside the Transvaal until a bench of three judges overturned it elsewhere.

A large number of orders published in various government gazettes could be affected by this ruling.

On June 13 on the East Rand, West Rand and Witwatersrand, various divisional commissioners issued orders banning outdoor funerals of people who had died from unnatural causes and imposing various restrictions.

These included that only an ordained minister could speak during the ceremony, mourners could only travel by vehicle from the place of service to the cemetry and the route to be followed was decided upon by the commissioner.

Flags, banners, pamphlets and posters were banned and no public address system was to be used. No more than 200 people were allowed to attend the ceremony and it was limited to four hours.

On June 19, the divisional commissioner of the western Transvaal issued similar funeral restrictions.

On June 21 further orders restrictiong funerals were published. In terms of these, funerals are banned during weekends and public holidays on the east Rand and in the western Transvaal.

Further orders relating to the control of movement of non-residents, the possession of petrol and school boycotts were published.

On June 25, the Witwatersrand divisional commissioner issued an order preventing pupils from being on school premises in Alexandra during the school holidays.

On June 26, the northern Transvaal commissioner issued funeral restrictions, similar to those in force in other parts of the country.

On July 1 the East Rand Commissioner banned gatherings of various organisations including the UDF.

On July 2 in the western Transvaal the ban on entering school premises was extended to coincide with the late opening of schools.

On July 7 the Soweto commissioner banned all gatherings in the Johannesburg and Roodepoort areas of meetings of 34 organisations, including several trade unions.

However, on July 10, this order was amended and the ban on gatherings was limited to Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville. Trade unions were also no longer affected by the ban. These orders were finally repealed in full on July 11.

On July 11 orders relating to the control of school boycotts were published by the commissioner for the eastern Transvaal.

The urgent application was brought in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday by the United Democratic Front — one of the organisations affected by the ban.

It sought an order declaring emergency Regulations 7 and 11 and the police order prohibiting meetings invalid.

In the judgment, delivered by Mr Justice Coetzee, it was ordered that a phrase in Regualtion 7 be deleted and the order by the divisional commissioner of police, Soweto division, prohibiting gatherings of 26 organisations in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Dobsonville, was declared invalid.

Regulation 7 stated that the commissioner of police or any person authorised by him could make certain orders. The phrase "or any person authorised thereto by him" was deleted.

The deputy judge president said the ban on meetings was not valid because it depended on this phrase — having been made by the divisional commissioner.

In terms of the Public Safety Act, which authorised the state president to declare a state of emergency and promulgate regulations, legislative power delegated by the state president could not be passed on to a third party.

Mr Justice Coetzee said it was not necessary to set aside the whole of Regulation 7 because "if the words (of the phrase) were not there, there would be no fault with the form" (of the regulation).

The state president, minister of law and order and the commissioner of police were ordered to pay the UDF's costs.

Neither the Bureau for Information nor the police would comment on the ruling today.

ECC Welcomes Ruling

MB291526 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA — The ECC [End Conscription Campaign] welcomed yesterday's Rand Supreme Court ruling, which "no longer prevented us from making any utterance at all," the End Conscription Campaign National Secretary Mr David Shandler said today.

"But we are still prevented from expressing our prime concern, which is opposition to conscription (as) all statements opposing military conscription continue to be defined as subversive," he said.

"The ECC believes that it is the fundamental and inalienable right of all to express their feelings, especially around crucial issues of conscience such as conscription," Mr Chandler said.

Grahamstown Court Rules

MB300738 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0735 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 30, SAPA — A full bench of the Grahamstown Supreme Court has invalidated the curfews and bans on public meetings and funerals ordered by the divisional commissioner of police in the eastern Cape.

The court ruled that only State President P.W. Botha or delegates "specifically named by him," could issue orders in terms of the state of emergency regulations.

Mr Justice Jones, Mr Justice Cloete and Mr Justice Kroon, ruled that Regulation 7 and Regulation 11 of the state of emergency, promulgated in terms of the Public Safety Act, were invalid because they purported to grant the commissioner of police or the minister of law and order authority to further delegate the power entrusted upon them by the state president.

Accordingly the divisonal commissioner, may not make "any orders, rules or by-laws" in terms of the Public Safety act by virtue of Regulations 7 and 11.

The judgement on an application by the United Democratic Front and its secretary, Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa, also ruled that orders could only be issued "for any of the purposes for which the state President is authorised by the section to make regulations."

These are: providing for the safety of the public; the maintenance of public order; making adequate provision for terminating the emergency; and dealing with any circumstances which had arisen or were likey to arise as a result of the emergency. This ruling effectively invalidates all orders made by the divisonal commissioner of the eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, including the prohibition of meetings, restrictions on funerals in the eastern Cape and curfews in townships.

The respondents were ordered to pay costs of the application.

Regulation 7 empowers "the commissioner of the South African police or any person authorised thereto by him" to issue orders relating to the emergency "without furnishing reasons and without hearing any person."

Regulation 11 empowers "the minister or a person authorised thereto by him" to authorise "the seizure of one or more or all copies of any publication specified in the order which in his opinion contains a subversive statement or any other information which is or may be detrimental to the safety of the public, the maintenance of the public order or the termination of the state of emergency."

Bishop Says Church Has Not Called for Sanctions

MB291022 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 29, SAPA — The Anglican bishop of Natal, The Right Reverend Michael Nuttall, says the Anglican Church has not called for economic sanctions against South Africa.

He was responding yesterday to a weekend allegation by the Zulu king, King Goodwill Zwelithini, that the Anglican and Catholic hierarchies in South Africa were supporting violence to bring about change.

Bishop Nuttall said the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had called for sanctions in his personal capacity.

Bishop Tutu had reasons for this which ought to be respected and not condemned, he said.

Bishop Nuttall said he found it sad that a person of King Zwelithini's stature should have been so seeping in his allegations.

"I just don't know how he could have said that the Anglican and Catholic hierarchies are supporting violence to bring about change in South Africa," he said.

"We have consistently condemned both repressive violence on the part of the state and what we call retaliatory violence."

Bishop Nuttall said the Anglican bishops had issued a pastoral letter recently which made this very point.

"We grieve over every type of violence in our society. Our record shows that," he said.

The bishop said the Catholic bishops had drawn a very careful distinction between fully-fledged economic sanctions and economic pressures.

Swaziland, Lesotho Antisanctions Stance Discussed

MB290724 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Station Commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] At a time when there is an hysterical call for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa, two southern African States — Swaziland and Lesotho — remain opposed to the move and have stated their preference for dialogue rather than economic pressure.

This was made clear by government leaders in both countries during their respective talks at the weekend with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. The Swazi prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said his government could not support any action against South Africa which would threaten the survival of his own people. Instead, he offered his country as a site for talks to further peaceful change in South Africa.

The message to Sir Geoffrey from the chairman of Lesotho's military council, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, was much the same. Sanctions against South Africa, he said, would be bad for the whole southern African region.

The reason for the atttitude of the Swazi and Lesotho Governments is based on the inescapable fact of the economic interdependence which exists between all the states of southern Africa. As signatories of the Southern African Customs Union, Swaziland and Lesotho are almost totally dependent on development in the South African economy. Substantial amounts of the total government revenue of both countries derives from the customs union.

Another important source of revenue for both countries is the work provided in South Africa for tens of thousands of their nationals. Another factor influencing the attitude of the Swazi and Lesotho Governments on the sanctions issue is the almost total reliance of their economies on South Africa's transport infrastructure.

Many of these factors apply to a greater or lesser extent to other southern African countries. The point that should be remembered by all, including the overseas campaigners, is that it will not be possible to inflict economic hardship on South Africa alone.

Police Report 18 Die in Soweto Weekend Crime

MB281104 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 28, SAPA — Eighteen people died violently this week-end in Soweto and there were four attempted murders, a police spokesman said today.

In one of the attempted murders a 23-year-old Dube hostel inmate and a friend were in his room when seven armed men burst in and robbed the men of R200 and a wristwatch. A shot was fired which hit the man in the chest.

The SAP public relations officer for Soweto, Maj Fanyana Zwane, said that police also reported twenty muggings, five armed robberies, 12 rape cases, eight ordinary thefts, two housebreakings and three business premises broken into. Twelve men were arrested in two of the rape cases.

Maj Zwane said there were nine car thefts and police recovered 41 stolen vehicles. Three men were arrested for car theft. Six shebeeners [township bars] were arrested for dealing in illegal liquor and police confiscated 34 cases of beer and 24 bottles of liquor.

One man was arrested with 4,000 mandrax tablets. Nine people were arrested for dealing in dagga.

Information Bureau Reports Three Deaths

MB291042 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1040 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today as issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

"Unrest-related incidents during this period were confined to only a few areas in the country. The fact that incidents were reported in only six of the 19 police divisions countrywide indicates that calm prevails in most parts of the country.

"The majority of incidents was stone-throwings and of a minor nature. Most of incidents occurred in Soweto and the Eastern Province while the Western Province and the West Rand each reported only one stone-throwing incident. Two and one incidents respectively occurred in the East Rand and the South Western Districts.

"Violence among blacks led to the deaths of three people. In KwaZakele, Mr Sukumsi Dayi, 28, and another unknown black man were burnt to death in two separate incidents last night. In Soweto, a group of about 300 people burnt 23-year-old Mr Godfrey Moloi to death with tyres.

"In two instances the security forces acted in self-defence against groups of attackers. In KwaZakele, gunmen fired at a patrol, wounding a member of the security forces. The patrol returned fire, fatally wounding Mzwandile Mododo, 20.

"In the township at Hofmeyer a group of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle at 5:50 pm. The police were forced to fire three shots with a shotgun, fatally wounding Johnson Pise Matiso, 18."

Bureau Reports KwaNdebele Minister Killed in Blast

MB301036 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1032 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 30, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today:

"KwaNdebele's minister of home affairs, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed at 8:35 last night when the car in which he was travelling exploded in Siyabuswa. Mr Ntuli was the only occupant of the car at the time of the explosion. It is not yet known what type of explosive was used or who was responsible for the attack.

"In Soweto a group of about 20 blacks set a private home alight at about 4 pm yesterday afternoon. The security forces fired three shots at the attackers, fatally wounding a black man, Sam Maetle, 25."

KwaNdebele Violence Tied to Impending Independence

MB291706 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a lot of violent trouble in the black homeland of KwaNdebele, just northeast of Pretoria, ever since it was earmarked for national independence earlier this year. KwaNdebele is supposed to become independent in December this year, but it seems that security in the homeland is giving the authorities a lot of headaches. Jon Qwelane, of the Johannesburg STAR, has just been in KwaNdebele. He cabled this report:

[Qwelane] The level of violence in KwaNdebele has become very serious indeed. By conservative estimates over 160 people are known to have died since the South African state of emergency was declared and over 100 people have vanished without trace.

The violence appears to have been sparked off by President Bothat's announcement of plans to confer independnence on KwaNdebele. Most people I talked to in the homeland seemed to be very much against the idea. Last week the homeland civil service staged a virtually total work boycott in protest against the forthcoming independence, and the attendance of local schools has also been dismal.

Most of the violence is being blamed on the pro-independence vigilante group named (Umbokhodo) members have been identified by local residents in the gangs that have been burning the houses of and abducting political opponents of the homeland government. (Umbokhodo's) president is in fact Simeon Sikosana, the chief minister of KwaNdebele, and its vice president is (Peter Ntuli), who is minister of internal affairs and who is widely believed to wield the real power in the homeland. It is for this reason, residents say, that not one member has been arrested since the unrest began.

Reporting of events in KwaNdebele has been extremely difficult since the declaration of emergency. The homeland government has gazetted a notice ruling that no one is allowed into the homeland except KwaNdebele residents. Journalists can enter the area only at great risk to themselves. A curfew has been introduced between 0900 pm and 0600 in the morning and if you are caught out on the streets between those times, local people say, anything can happen to you.

Parow Bomb Contained Shrapnel Embedded in Explosive

MB291603 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1600 GMT 29 July 86

[Text] Cape Town July 29 SAPA — The Parow coffee-tin bomb was an out-and-out terrorist weapon, constructed primarily to kill or wound people rather than damage property. This became obvious today when it was made known that shrapnel of some kind was embedded in the plastic explosive inside the 1 1/2 kg tin.

Fragmentation bombs — whether production models or home-made weapons — classically consist of explosive enclosed in a thin casing which will rupture easily, allowing the fragmentation material to spray in all directions with maximum force.

When this is borne in mind, it is clear that while the coffee-tin bomb was not a standard production weapon such as a limpet or adhesive mine, whoever constructed it was not as amateurish as might be thought.

The fact that the bomb was planted and prepared so that it would explode in a much-used shopping area at 5 pm on Friday afternoon is another indication that the bomber's primary target was people instead of objects.

His scenario was obviously to set off an explosion which would kill or wound as many passers-by as possible, and at the same time cause the sympathetic explosion of the two gas cylinders lying next to the bomb.

This would help to shatter windowpanes and create more flying fragments, and also enhance the possibility of fires breaking out in the vicinity, thereby making rescue work as difficult as possible.

Mystery still surrounds the nature of the bomb's fuse. From the sparse official facts it is not clear whether the fuse was a mechanical device or some other type, but it appears that it had already been activated at the time the bomb was found and would shortly have set off an explosion.

This is consistent with the general anatomy and timing of the incident, since business centres are often busy late on Friday afternoons with commuters doing some early weekend shopping.

The identity of the bomber or organization concerned was not clear today. No organization has claimed responsibility, and police spokesmen would not add to earlier statements on the incident, except to say that investigations were continuing.

Ciskei Delegation Arrives in KwaZulu for Talks

MB291718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1640 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi July 29 SAPA — A delegation from the Ciskeian government led by the minister of manpower ulitisation, Mr GM Mpepo, arrived in Ulundi, today to hold discussions with the KwaZulu cabinet, SABC Radio News reports. This was the first contact between Ciskei and KwaZulu since Ciskei became independent.

The KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told a SABC Ulundi representative that the Ciskeian delegation had been sent by President Lennox Sebe to convey his feelings to the Zulu king and the KwaZulu cabinet with regard to the fights at the Hlobane mine where 13 mineworkers were killed recently.

Chief Buthelezi said although no Ciskeian citizens had been involved in the Hlobane incident, he thanked President Sebe for being responsible enough to send a "high powered delegation" to KwaZulu on such a "sensitive issue". Both parties have expressed satisfaction at the proceedings and the spirit of the meeting.

Asked whether there would be further diplomatic contact between Ciskei and KwaZulu, the Chief minister said this had not been discussed at the meeting.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Qwelane On Reagan Speech

"At last Mr Reagan has told the world his real reasons for mollycoddling Pretoria: the great importance he attaches to South Africa's minerals, and its coastline which he needs for his problems with the Soviets," Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 13 of Johannesburg *The SUNDAY STAR* in Enlgish on 27 July. "The rest of his 'important' policy statement on South Africa was the usual load of baloney on black suffering." Reagan and Thatcher "as individuals are racists, the constitutions of their nations notwithstanding. Otherwise why do they defend an indefensible racist system, which has been roundly condemned by the majority of their own citizens and the rest of the world?" All Reagan offered South African blacks in his speech was "charity" in the form of scholarships and so on. "He must be told in clear tones that we do not want charity because, were it not for policies such as his towards the disciples of aparthied, South Africa could very well provide for all its citizens. What many of us want are freedom, dignity and justice; not charity designed to lull us into blissful oblivion of the inhuman laws and conditions under which we live." While the United States, Great Britain, France, and the FRG will not "alter the eventual triumph of liberation over injustice and oppression," their attitude "is threatening to make the dawn of our liberation a bloody occasion."

SUNDAY STAR on Howe Mission

Commenting on British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission to southern Africa in an editorial on page 16, *The Sunday Star* says that despite the visit's "worthy enough aims," Howe's "very reception confirms merely how far polarisation has gone." It appears unlikely that Howe will get the South African Government to make any concessions and failure would put Margaret Thatcher, and her "spirited stand against sanctions," in a precarious position. Furthermore, "President Reagan is clearly not going to remain in office for ever," and while his arguments against sanctions were "eloquent," they were not well received abroad or by blacks "at home". "They may even have been counterproductive. Rushing in to stave off tough measures in the Senate, the Republicans could be pushed into tougher options than they had contemplated. Africans were enraged, perhaps adding to the opposition Sir Geoffrey Howe encountered. And so the forces tip against Pretoria, as long as our leaders continue to stave off the profound political change."

'Ugly' Side of Reform

Commenting on the fact that South African citizenship will not be restored to most citizens of Bophuthatswana Venda, Ciskei, and Transkei, in a second editorial on the same page, the paper says: "This is one 'reality' behind the bold type of President Botha's promises on the pass laws. This is the ugly small print of reform."

Tutu Mediator Between Government, ANC

"Bishop Tutu has emerged as the ideal mediator between the South African Government and the African National Congress — should they ever decide to give up fighting and start talking," says political correspondent David Breier, on the same page. "Asked if he were prepared to act as a mediator if asked, Bishop Tutu said: 'If that was suggested and if I could make a possible contribution, I would be ready to be used,' " but he also added that his only ambition is " 'to be a pastor' " once political leaders are released from prison and sit round a table. Dr Tom Lodge, the University of the Witwatersrand authority on the ANC, says Bishop Tutu is emerging as the most likely mediator if the government and the ANC ever decide to negotiate, since he is known to have no political ambitions of his own and has shown he can "communicate frankly with the Government without losing his credibility among militant blacks in the townships." Lodge says Tutu is "walking a political tightrope" because he has to maintain popular credibility among blacks without adopting extremist political postures, and it is this feat which makes him the most acceptable mediator. Lodge also says that Tutu's views on violence are difficult for him to maintain, yet he does not endorse violence and has done more to criticize township violence than any other credible black spokesman. " 'many young people say he lacks legitimacy because he speaks independently of any organization. But it is precisely that freedom which enables him to act as mediator,' " says Lodge.

SUNDAY STAR on English Voter Support

An article on page 16 of *The Sunday Star* says "English voters rally to the Government's support at times of internal unrest and external pressure, says a leading academic," Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Center for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal. Professor Schlemmer says he believes that while unrest and external pressure on South Africa continue, and the government remains committed to reform, English support will "continue to increase. The imposition of sanctions could have the effect of increasing support for the country's extreme rightwing." The article says that an opinion poll has found that "not only are more English-speakers satisfied with the Government, more are prepared to vote for it, too. This is in contrast to Afrikaner feelings. While Afrikaner support for the government had increased, according to the poll, discontent with the Government was also increasing."

Professor Schlemmer says, " 'The poor economic situation is hitting the Afrikaner harder than the English because more Afrikaners are at lower socio-economic levels. And they blame the government for the recession, inflation, and the drop in their standard of living. But Afrikaners continue to support the Government for political reasons, while expressing discontent for economic reasons.' "

Ken Andrew, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal council, believes the English swing has "been strongly influenced by SATV," and accuses the government of "manipulating the media." He says the South African Broadcasting Corporation has " 'spared no effort' to portray the Government as reasonable and moderate," while "at the same time devoting coverage to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] 'far in excess' of what its numerical strength deserves." Another survey, carried out by Markinor Gallup Poll, "has found that three out of four whites support the Government's refusal to negotiate with the African National Congress while it refuses to denounce violence." This survey also found that Afrikaners are "more vehemently opposed to unconditional talks than their English-speaking counterparts."

'Chance' of Mandela Release

"There is now a real chance that jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela will be released in the foreseeable future," says political correspondent David Breier on the same page. "But there is no immediate prospect of the Government unbanning the African National Congress or negotiating with it, according to sources close to the Government". The sources say "it would be a mistake" to think that the release of Mandela and other political prisoners "would be a sign of the Government's readiness to negotiate with the ANC or PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] as long as they refuse to foreswear violence." The government's immediate fear is that upon his release, Mandela "would arrange a meeting, attended by a vast crowd which could then begin a march on the Union Buildings or Parliament, resulting in many casualties and further damage to South Africa."

Another government fear is that "if the ANC embarks on further bomb attacks after Mr Mandela is released, and he endorses these, the Government may feel obliged to rearrest him. But some Government members believe this could give them a good reason to take further action against him." Breier writes that some government members believe that the "release of Mr Mandela and other 'lifers' may take some pressure off the sanctions campaign." Another reason for releasing Mandela "could be to enable moderate black leaders, including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, to take part in the National Statutory Council."

Consequences of Trusting Government

David Allen says in his "Black Eye" column on page 17: "For decades now white voters have been warned about the real intentions of many of the Government's statements about reform: that they have far less to do with freedom and democracy than they do with simple power, and therefore are dishonest to the extent that once the words have done their work, i.e. to impress friends and irritate foes, there is no intention whatsoever of making real even a fraction of their implications." Allen says that "very few have understood the deviousness of National Party policy better than informed blacks," who have tried to "discover the real meaning of Government promises in terms of actual benefits accruing to their people" and have become "increasingly bitter and cynical in the process." But whites "chose instead to believe the Government inspired propaganda which told them that Pretoria knows best," and "that the safest course is just to 'Trust Us.' "

South Africans have ended up with a Tricameral Parliament "which has already been totally discredited over the business of the Security Bills," have had a "couple of States of Emergency," and have "dwindling prospects of any more elections. All this was predicted by the critics of the referendum at the time." Now this is the reward of South Africans for "having 'simply trusted' the National Party."

'Review' of Inflation

Finance editor, John Spira, writes on page 13 in the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* in the "Issue of the Week" column that "consumers have predictably welcomed this week's news that South Africa's inflation rate has declined to a six-month low of 16.9 percent in June." Spira says "the inflation cancer has compounded the harmful impact of South Africa's worst economic recession in more than 40 years." He points out that consumers should not "look upon the improved statistics as a sign that prices will fall. All that the figures convey is that prices are rising more slowly than they were six months back." "Because of the recession and the current absence of confidence among the country's business leaders, demand for money has fallen steeply in the past 12 months. And with less money floating around, there is less upward pressure on prices."

However, he says that on the issues of government spending, the value of the rand and the state of the economy, "the prospects are bleak." "Government expenditure of R10,000 million was 24.4 percent above last year's comparable figure," and "it was principally the profligacy of the Government that triggered off South Africa's inflation spiral." Spira says the value of the rand is "an integral part of the inflation equation, since the lower the rand goes relative to the currencies of South Africa's trading partners, the higher the cost of imported goods." Therefore, "until and unless Government spending is curtailed, the rand will remain chronically weak and the inflationary pressures resulting therefrom are more than likely to reverse the current downward inflationary trend." The recession of the past couple of years instigated by the government "in order chiefly to dampen the inflationary flames," was "unable to achieve this objective," so "it is hardly likely that the same aim will be realised during an economic revival." "All of which suggests that those who are optimistcally expecting inflation to remain in an indefinitely declining trend are viewing the future through incorrectly tinted spectacles."

Sanctions Already Imposed

Peter Sullivan in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 says that the withdrawwl of half of the Commonwealth nations from the Commonwealth Games was "to protest against a foreign policy decision which Britain refused to take." He says that the fact that there is a "ban on most British television programmes because of the Equity ruling," Britain "may not sell arms to South Africa," British helicopters and airplanes "may not be sold to any of South Africa's security forces," British computer expertise "may not be sold in South Africa," and there is a ban on the sale of Kruggerrands in the United Kingdom, indicates that sanctions have already been imposed on South Africa.

Sullivan says "the Commonwealth pullout is actually about a nuance of foreign policy decision, gentler or firmer sanctions, for surely sanctions already exist?" He also asks why there is a cry for sanctions when President Botha "has declared apartheid to be 'outdated and outmoded' and is trying to move away from it. "Why were Verwoerd and Vorster allowed to trade freely with the minimum of presssure, while a politician who has at least declared himself in favour of reform and of including blacks in central government is given the cold shoulder — by countries which survive on South African goods?"

Open Letter to Botha, Howe

On the same page Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column writes an open letter to President Botha and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. He says that "there is no recognition given that at long last the process of change has started and will carry on." Schwarz says that he believes that "true freedom does not only mean having a vote and participating in the choice of government, but also means freedom from poverty and degradation — and fair economic opportunity." Apartheid is going and is going fast, and the question of discrimination on the grounds of race and color will within a short time be a thing of the past. He asks Sir Geoffrey whether he would like to see the post-apartheid South Africa be part of the Free World "with its economy intact, serving all its people and contributing towards the improvement of southern Africa as a whole and a major and willing economic and political partner in the West."

Addressing President Botha he says that South Africans should realize that they will not be left alone to determine their own future. To say that if South Africa is going to have sanctions then let the sanctioneers do their worst and get on with it "is an admission of defeat." Schwarz says that alternatively South Africa can choose the "help of those in the West who want South Africa as part of the Free World in the future." "Let us try to get a negotiating process going between real leadership in South Africa and evolve a democratic political system based on a broad consensus of all our people." Schwarz wants no apartheid, but in its place wants "nothing as bad or worse." "Sir Geoffrey, help us achieve this. Mr President, South Africa must do it for its own sake, not for the sake of those abroad."

Judiciary Tradition Upheld

"South African judges have a long tradition of hardy independence when they have to adjudicate on conflicts between the rights of the citizen and the interests of the State," says Michael Green in his "View from Natal" column on page 15 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star*. "The tradition was amply upheld in Durban recently when three judges annulled parts of some clauses in the emergency regulations because they were unreasonable or incomprehensible." Green says, "I gather that some of our legal eagles were not thrilled to see Mr Louis le Grange describing this outcome as victory for the Government." The suggestion that the ruling applies only to Natal is "as farfetched as Mr le Grange's attempt to interpret a criticism as a compliment."

Life Beyond Sanctions

"The debate about economic sanctions against South Africa has now reached such a pitch and become so unrelated to achievable ends that rational argument may no longer be possible," says a page 28 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 27 July. The editorial says that Pretoria "has not been guiltless in creating the circumstances that make sanctions a probability, if not a dead certainty," and minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha's pronouncement of " 'let them come' " is "probably a symptom of fatalistic resignation," which makes Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission "almost doomed to failure."

"Sanctions have become elevated to the status of an elixer that will miraculously cure South Africa of all its racial ills." Sanctions is the weapon chosen to express "abhorrence of apartheid" and used to punish its practitioners. Reagan, Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl are wished well in their efforts to "restore sanity where little any longer exists" but it is feared that the "bandwagon can no longer be stopped." The "prudent course" may be to "begin planning for a life beyond sanctions. And life there will be, given this country's bountiful resources and resourcefulness" and so long as South Africans work "harder and faster to create a discrimination-free society in which equal political, economic and educational opportunity is available to all."

SUNDAY TIMES on Reform

"There is an unwillingness on the part of the Government to take visible leaps from promises to practice. Charitably, it might be considered a lack of expertise. Uncharitably, it might be branded skullduggery," says a second editorial on reform on the same page. "Pass laws go, yet influx control remains; South Africa is to be politically debalkanised, yet people must still die resisting homeland independence; sex and marriage bans are scrapped, yet lovers cannot choose their homes. The point: unless the Government moves credibly and categorically from its shabby Verwoerdian past to its proclaimed new South Africa, its pronouncements will continue to be greeted sceptically. And with reason."

'Peoples Education' Reviewed

On the same page Michael Ashley from the Department of education of the University of Cape Town, writes that "people's education" will "inevitably become part of a post-apartheid educational dispensation, as white control of the education system crumbles." Christian national education failed the country because "it has not encouraged sufficiently the independent critical mind" and "it isolated children from each other at the period of their lives when they should have been developing greater mutual knowledge, tolerance and understanding." On the other hand, liberal education failed because "by its very individualistic commitment," it did not generate a suffient level of patriotism and moral commitment. Now there is the "people's education" which is "essentially a working out of the implications of the Freedom Charter."

Ashley says that the "People's Education" must "be geared to equip black pupils to liberate themselves," which they can do in several ways. "Teachers and pupils must be made critically aware of their oppressed condition." Secondly, the "hierarchical nature of the capitalist society" must not be reproduced in the school community and pupils should be involved in decision making and teachers should see themselves as part of the community of parents, workers and pupils and not as "persons superior or apart." Thirdly, schools "should not function to produce class division in society," and should apply "democratic admission policies."

Ashley writes that "pupils and students should become involved in productive labour at any level, working side by side with their unskilled comrades." He further says that the "idea of linking education to the production of wealth and food for a community must serve this country well. It is everywhere agreed that a bookish education which produces people with a whitecollar lifestyle expectation cannot serve the needs of a country" with the problems South Africa faces. Ashley points out that factors such as the standard of education, the education of the critical intellect, and ethnicity and culture are factors which cannot be ignored in an education system.

Sanctions Not Solution

In an article on the same page by JUNIUS, the author writes: "How can it be that so many people and governments think that sanctions against South Africa will contribute to settling its problems?" There is "no excuse" for recommending sanctions. A possible "impoverishment effect" might justify sanctions, since the "whites' standard of living may be so threatened or reduced that they will change their ways to regain their prosperity." Another justification for sanctions is that they will cause the breakdown effect, causing "such misery and disruption of the social fabric that a collapse will set in and the revolution will follow." But "nothing much short of war will do the trick; and this is the very thing that sanctions are supposed to be imposed to avoid." The situation is "bizarre" since "those who want sanctions are like those who find someone else's rash so unbearable to see, that they scratch it. The result will be uglier; but the pain won't be felt by the scratcher."

Sanctions Pressure Intensifies

John Barratt, director-general of the South Africa Institute of International Affairs, writes on page 29 that "the international argument over economic sanctions on South Africa has reached a new peak of intensity, and pressures in favour of further sanctions of some sort are now stronger than ever." Barratt says that sanctions "have been used increasingly in recent times as a foreign policy weapon (often as an alternative, and sometimes complimentary, to military force) especially by the United States. The fact that they have been singularly unsuccessful in achieving defined objectives does not seem to deter their proponents; in fact, the sanctions concept has become steadily more acceptable," and this "makes it harder for Western Governments to resist the pressures for sanctions in the South African case."

American private sector involvement in South Africa "is the subject of a recent book by Vic Razis, 'The American Connection,' which strongly supports the case that American and other foreign corporate involvement in South Africa is beneficial for economic and political reasons." Razis believes that foreign investment and trade contribute to economic growth which " 'is the best way tobreak the sackles of apartheid and build a better post-apartheid society.' " Razis also believes that much economic growth and technical advancement is to be gained from the presence of multinational corporations in South Africa. Business needs to " 'become part of the solution, i.e. to shape the future in a way which permits business to flourish in the future.' " Razis says the Sullivan Code initiative "has been an external influence which has interacted with South African business efforts to form a positive momentum towards better industrial relations," but Barratt questions whether the Sullivan initiative "has not been bypassed by events." He says "whether formal economic sanctions by Western governments come or not, disinvestment is happening. Only a political settlement offers any hope of halting and reversing this outward flow."

Isolation Versus Interference

Deon Geldenhuys, professor of political science at Rand Afrikaans University, says on the same page: "South Africa is an outcast state with a difference: the world simply refuses to leave it alone. The country is thus subjected to a rather unique combination of isolation and interference from outside." "Enforced international quarantine" is one way in which foreign countries hope to cure South Africa of its racial afflictions. Some states believe that ostracism, particulary economic, will "force the Government to heed international demands." Other states doubt whether a more ostracized South Africa "would rehabilitate itself in relative peace," and fear that greater isolation "will drive white South Africans deeper into the laager." There is also the concern that by cutting ties with South Africa, "valuable levers of influence" will be lost. Therefore the major Western powers employ a two-pronged attack on apartheid: "isolation and peaceful intervention." Geldenhuys says that the South African government is "trapped between a rock and a hard place.

On the one hand, it must, understandably, be concerned that releasing Nelson Mandela and unbanning the ANC now would be seen far and wide as a major concession to foreign pressure. And one success for the intervening powers may well whet the appetite for more." Yet, the "hard place, on the other hand, is South Africa's further isolation." "Since South Africa is already experiencing isolation over a wide front, it no longer has a straight choice between accepting intervention or facing isolation. But Pretoria could try to avoid further damaging isolation by cooperating with present Western diplomatic initiatives. To do so would, however, amount to an admission by the Government of its own inability to resolve the country's domestic problems." It is "above all up to the government to show the world if there is a more viable home-grown alternative to peaceful foreign intervention — and to isolation too."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 July comments on the inconsistent stands of the United States and Britain on the sanctions issue. "South Africans, watching the charade, must wonder whether this country can trust either the United States or Britain on sanctions — or any other issue — when strongly held views are so easily abandoned." The editorial points out that even limited sanctions "are almost as harmful to everyone, including Blacks, and destructive of the climate for peaceful change."

Secretary of State George Shultz' explanation that the United States does not "want others to buy up American businesses at bargain basement prices" if American firms move out from South Africa, is "as mean an example of self-interest as even the Yanks, with the Almighty Dollar, could dream up." Shultz' concession that restrictions on air travel " 'would probably deliver a message' without hurting the Black majority," is a "nauseating bit of racialism in reverse," since he assumes that "all Whites are bad and all Blacks are good — so you punish the Whites but hopefully avoid harming the Blacks."

On the question of freezing the bank deposits in the United States of South Africans, the editorial says it might invite a "tit-for-tat response as well. Besides, what kind of capitalist country would America be if it not only interfered with free trade, but also with the rights of individuals to the money they have in America?" The sanctions talk is a sign of "hysteria, not common sense or human decency. The United States, Britain and the rest should think very carefully before they do anything that will be evil, counter-productive and damaging not only to South Africa but to their own intersts in this part of the world."

BUSINESS DAY on Pass Laws, Influx Control

"The most dire predictions of the left have been fulfilled by government's reversion to a form of grand apartheid" which treats residents of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and the Ciskei (TBVC) as aliens in South Africa says a page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 July. The TBVC residents who are not "permanent residents" of those areas are "worse off than before the repeal of the pass laws and the suspension of influx control." Employers also face fines of "up to R5,000 for hiring 'unauthorised' South Africans from the TBVC regions." South Africa has "recreated, the basis for the entire, miserable business of labour controls, squatters, passes, raids, trials, imprisonment and population removals that has turned the black population into an angry, revolutionary mass. And there, too, is the basis for the limitless waste of a system of bureaucratic interference with the economy." The Nationalists' "cunning trick — of deceiving reality by changes of nomenclature has been hauled out once again. The details of the new system are less worrying than the mindset which lies beneath it: a lingering belief that the Bantustans can still be revived and made to work." The policy of " 'inward industrialisation' " and the "Nationalists' dwindling stock of credibility" is "poured down the drain in order to rescue from the failure of Verwoerdian apartheid a patchwork of little Bantustans, so that otherwise useless white officials can continue to defy the forces of economics."

BUSINESS DAY on Anti-South African Measures

A second editorial on the same page says that the anti-South African measures now contemplated in Washington "recalls a time, less than half a century ago, when there was no airline traffic between the US and SA, when there were few diplomatic exchanges, and when the only visible American investers were gigantic concerns like GM or companies too small to notice. The chief loss, if we look back, would be American influence."

Inflation's Negative Effect

Ronnie Bethlehem writes on page 6 of the *Business Day* that "in SA, inflation has worked both directly and indirectly to affect unemployment negatively. Its direct impact has been mainly through the encouragement it has given to the introduction of labour-saving methods of production as a means to limiting the major element of cost in manufacturing, and through the mal-investent and wasting of resources that it has also caused." Its indirect effect "has been mainly via the balance of payments and the constraint that that has imposed on economic growth generally." Bethlehem says that "between the problems of unemployment and those of balance of payments, the problems of inflation remain the neglected issue of policy in SA." In its actions the government has demonstrated that it believes these types of difficulty can be dealt with separately, which is a "fundamental mistake," since "there will be no permanent solution to the problems of balance of payments, or the problems of unemployment, if similar urgent attention is not given to reducing the rate of inflation."

CAPE TIMES on Media Council

"The government should show greater respect for those who sit on the newspaper industry's Media Council," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 25 July. The council, in "measured and dignified terms," called for the repeal or relaxation of the emergency regulations. The call was "couched in moderate language, and made out the case for an end to the arrangements which, in its words, had led to South Africans knowing less about events in their own country than people elsewhere." The editorial says the "case can be made out that the government has crudely impounded the goalposts in the free-expression game, destroying many years of carefully nurtured freedom, by clamping confusing, ill-considered, vaguely-defined and draconian emergency regulations on the press." It criticizes Deputy Minister of information Louis Nel's "ill-considered, biased criticisms" of the Media Council as "unworthy and should be directed back at him."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

"In spite of the spirited opposition of Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan, the drive for punitive sanctions against South Africa is gaining momentum in the United States, Britain and the European Community," says a second editorial on the same page. "Given the surge of emotional support for punitive sanctions, a compromise of some kind now seems inevitable," with Reagan and Thatcher trying to keep the most punitive sanctions off the agenda "while giving way on symbolic measures which will do the least harm to blacks." Sanctions in the private sector, "in the shape of massive American disinvestment and a drying up of new investment, are already in place," and it "would be idle to deny that South Africa, white and black, will escape the unfortunate consequences." The editorial also says "Washington's policy towards South Africa is in a state of flux. It may be a while before a clear pattern emerges."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas Act

A further editorial on the same page comments on two men who were convicted for living with their " 'coloured' common-law wives in a white area," and says "if the government is anxious to see an improvement in the press coverage it receives at home and abroad it shoud for starters, order an immediate stop to the harassment and humiliation of couples who merely wish to live with the marriage partner of their choice."

SOWETAN on Reform

"The world was surprised by the lukewarm and even cynical response from black South Africans when influx control and the pass system was declared dead in what appeared to be a breathtaking reform by the Government," says a page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 28 July. The promises made to "declare some apartheid measures moribund were less than sincere," since "millions of people are still denied their citizenship and others will have to struggle to work or move freely in their own country." The editorial says "while the government had no intention of finally scuttling the severe structures that prop up the apartheid system," it has been made "more arrogant" by its recent tough measures. This toughness is going to its head and a "golden chance to address serious problems that will continue to cause instability has been left to pass." The editorial points out that the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was "pretty perceptive" in its conclusion that the government's program of reform " 'does not end apartheid, but seeks to give it a less inhuman face. Its quest is power-sharing, but without surrendering overall white control.' " After the shock black people have received concerning the regulations of their working conditions and movement "there is no hope. Some people had the glorious hope that even the homelands policy would go as this progressive government was announcing one major reform after another." Black South Africans will inevitably become "even more cynical in the future," since the hope of stable condition is "receding further into the dark."

'Focus' On Howe Mission

On the same page Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" column that "the visit by British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, could be a fruitless effort aimed only at buying time for the South African Government." Referring to the EPG talks with the government, Mabe says they "did not yield anything except to expose the Government's intransigence," and "there is nothing the Foreign Secretary seems likely to do which the EPG did not do." Possible talks between Margaret Thatcher and State President Botha "could be used as another delaying tactic." Mabe concludes that "further missions to South Africa, especially by a country such as Britain, will not enjoy the backing of most blacks. Besides, the Government has demonstrated its intention to remain in power at all costs."

BEELD On Reform

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 28 July editorializes on page 8: "South Africans often complain — and mostly with reason — that the outside world ignores the reforms brought about here. The pressure for the abolition of apartheid reaches new heights daily, but little is ever heard about the measures already scrapped from the statute books." The editorial asks how much recognition can the country expect when things happen which negate the good intentions of the scrapping of discriminatory laws? It cites the case of a colored woman taken to court for living with the father of her child in a white area. "This weakens our case, because it can only lead to all future reform steps being looked at with greater suspicion. We are convinced of the government's sincerity to achieve peace between all the people of this country. How is it possible, then, that time after time we find ourselves in a situation which brings us the worst possible publicity?"

RSA Situation Needs 'Cool Heads'

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper says it is frightening to what extent emotion has taken over in the campaign against South Africa. It cites Bishop Tutu's statement that the West " 'can go to hell' " and President Kaunda's angry outburst against Britain's " 'conspiracy to perpetuate apartheid' " despite his having expressed concern at the effects sanctions would have on his country. "That is possibly the reason for this uncontrolled emotion — these people are trying to hide the weakness of their position under their shouts. However, we fear that such unworthiness and immaturity will retard rather than hasten the birth of the new South Africa. This country's complex situation needs cool heads. Church leaders should play a conciliatory role. Political leaders should hold their personal frustrations and ambitions in check and think about what is best for the country as a whole. As British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: If people want to cut their throats, she will certainly not provide the bandages."

ANC as Dialogue Partner

"Can it be that it is finally beginning to dawn on the world what kind of partner in dialogue they are forcing on this country?" asks a third editorial on page 8 of *Beeld*. "We have heard so much recently about the need to negotiate with the ANC. But when it comes to the gruesome acts being committed by some people in South Africa, acts which make one think one is back in the Middle Ages, then it seems the outside world has never heard of these things, or perhaps does not want to hear about them, or that a large section of that organization owes allegiance to Moscow." The paper says that was the case until last week, when President Reagan said South Africa is not compelled to negotiate with communists, and that barbaric acts like the burning alive of people fill him with horror. "Does the rest of the world now have a better idea what this country is facing? Or will they simply ignore people like President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher?"

RSA Seeks Solution on Its Own

In his "Political Beeld" column on page 10 of the Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 26 July, columnist "Dawie" writes: "What Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan have done recently was no longer believed possible. To jump in front of the approaching anti-South African steamroller and try to stop it needed great courage." One wonders, the writer asks, why these leaders made these decisions, what effect their stand will have on sanctions, and what will be the rsult for themselves. The call by these two leaders for level thinking may have a braking effect but the hysterics will continue, possibly even worsen. He says international politicians always consider their own self-interest. "One can conclude that they expect that sanctions would be so detrimental to their own countries that they try to avoid them. That could be related to South Africa's strategic wealth, but fear for the gains the communists could make certainly also play a role." The question can also be asked what the reaction of the general public will be, what with elections in the not-too-distant future in those countries. Will South Africa play a real part in them, he asks. "Whatever one's thinking on the matter, never before has a small country so fascinated and hypnotized the whole world. We have no example in history to indicate how we will escape from this whirlpool, except for the certainty that we will have to find a way on our own."

VADERLAND On Rent Boycotts

On page 10, the Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 25 July cites a recent survey by Witwatersrand University that indicated that rent boycotts are taking place in 28 black residential areas, and adds that the Urban Councils Association of South Africa has claimed that 32 community councils and 3 town councils have ceased to operate. "The general deduction is that these boycotts are spontaneous and have the support of the residents. It is also said that inflation, the recession, and unemployment are making it difficult for the people to pay their rents. Also, the impression is created that the government is at fault for creating the community councils without giving them enough money."

But the newspaper points out that it is significant that when an office was opened in Johannesburg where people from Soweto could pay their rents without fear of intimidation, two-thirds of the 73,000 people who were in arrears paid their rents within a week, and a second office had to be opened to cope with the flood of people. "Such a reaction immediately casts into doubt the argument that people cannot pay and will not pay. It casts doubt on the validity of the claim that the boycotts are spontaneous and generally reflect resistance." The paper says the more one can separate the reality from the fallacy, the more favorable become the chances for peace.

Namibia: Residence Act Criticized

Gwen Lister writes on page 10 in the "Political Perspective" column in the Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 25 July (tentative) that "it is disturbing when a government has one set of rules for itself and another for the population of the country as a whole. They give themselves an immunity, while the people resorting under them are subject to the most arbitrary measures." Lister refers to the Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Act, "which provides for arbitrary deportation" of anyone residing in the country apart from born Namibians, government emhloyees, and members of the SADF. Lister asks why SADF members who have been convicted of crimes such as rape and assault of civilians should not be deported from Namibia. It is the Namibian resident who may have committed no crime, "apart from opposition to the status quo," who is subject to arbitrary deportation.

Lister says that the ordinary citizen has to "incur a lot of expense to resort to the courts on the question of the Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Act," and he may be successful in his application on the grounds that the act conflicts with the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights is "just about the only recourse people have against injustice of any kind, bearing in mind the phalanx of security laws" that exist in the country and most of which "conflict with the Bill of Rights in any case."

Government 'Interference' With Legal Process

A page 10 editorial says: "The cabinet of the interim government has once again blundered by interference with the legal process and the rule of law after 'issuing' a certificate in terms of Section 103 ter [paragraph] (4) of the Defence Act, and 'banning' a court case from taking place." It says a certificate in terms of the same section was also "purportedly issued in an attempt by the authorities to thwart the application for the of the Mariental detainees (people who were held in detention without trial for several years at Keichachanab in the south of the territory after having been captured in Angola after SADF raids on SWAPO camps there in 1978)."

The editorial says this act "constitutes a most shocking interference" by both the South African State President in the legal process in the country, and the interim government cabinet which has "promised to 'abide by the decisions of the courts,' which it claims to hold in high esteem." The editorial condemns the meddling in the process of law and emphasizes that justice "must be allowed to take its course, without what amounts to gross interference by the Executive."

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi: Country Must Prepare for RSA Sanctions

MB300542 Mbabane Televison Service in English
1630 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, told the outgoing Belgian ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique and to the Kingdom of Swaziland, Mr Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet, that the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa seems imminent and Swaziland has to prepare herself for the day they will be imposed. Prince Bhekimpi went on: You shall therefore be out, ambassador to the international community, upon you departure and we appeal to you to try and seek foreign investment and investors to open up businesses in Swaziland. The Belgian ambassador had called on the prime minister at Government House to bid him farewell. Mr de Watervliet, who is based in Maputo, returns to Brussels in September to assume a new post in the foreign service as Brussel's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations. The Belgian ambassador told our prime minister that he had already been briefed on sanction by our minister for foreign affairs. He announced that a 10-man delegation of businessmen from Brussels was due to visit Swaziland on 7 September to conduct a study of the kingdom's investment climate on behalf of Belgian businessmen who could invest in Swaziland.

ZIMBABWE

Bridge for Sanctions Communications Gap Needed

MB291709 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] The speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, said today that there is a need to bridge the communication gap between the Frontline States and countries opposed to sanctions against South Africa. Comrade Mutasa told ZIANA that there is a general concensus among the British public that sanctions are necessary, but they are uncertain about the consequences. Comrade Mutasa has just returned from a tour of Britain at the invitation of the foreign office. Speaking in an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today, he pointed out that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is all alone in her unwillingness to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

SUNDAY MAIL Views Sanctions, SADCC Effect

MB280541 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 27, SAPA — The belief that sanctions against South Africa would cause unendurable hardships for the countrys black neighbours has been exploded as "myth," claims a front page report in todays *Sunday Mail* in Harare.

The paper, which is controlled by the Para-Statal Mass Media Trust, quotes an independent study undertaken by the Canadian International Development Agency that South Africa could not inflict serious damage on the nine memebrs of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) without "significant" cost to itself.

The *Sunday Mail* says the Canadians have borne out the view that South Africa would try to safeguard its R4 billion a year trade with the SADCC countries, especially if the nations imposing sanctions worked out a formula of exemptions designed to help the black states economies.

The Canadians believe the South African economy is "extremely vulnerable" to international economic pressure because of its structure of production, and claim even "low-level sanctions" are likely to have serious repercussions.

This, they say, explains why South Africa is already threatening to repatriate migrant labour, withhold strategic supplies of fuel, food, and vital spares, restrict regional investment by South African firms, and "manipulate its customs union with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland."

The Canadians forecast that South Africa might try other "intimidatory tactics" including temporary closures of its border posts, delays in transit traffic, and increased support to anti-government rebels in the Frontline States.

Observers in Harare point out that delays in transit traffic and in the dispatch of vital shipments of fuel and war munitions were a devastatingly effective form of pressure which the late Mr John Vorster's government used on Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime in September 1976, when Mr Smith was forced to accept the Kissinger plan for black rule.

Mozambique, whose ports used to handle 90 per cent of then-Rhodesia's imports and exports, closed its border in April 1976. Trade has never recovered, and today more than 93 per cent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports go to or through South Africa.

The Canadians say that of the nine SADCC states, only Tanzania does not trade with South Africa. South Africa was recently overtaken by Britain as Zimbabwe's main trade partner, supplying or buying 20 per cent of its wares. The average for the other eight SADCC states is 25 per cent.

Since 1981, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Mozambique have managed to reduce slightly their trade dependence on South Africa while that of Lesotho, Swaziland, and Malawi has increased.

The Canadian echoes one known to have been done by a British Expert, which predicted that severance of South African access to Western markets would increase the significance of African Markets to South Africa.

While the confidential British Report suggested this would increase black states vulnerability to South African political pressure, the Canadians believe that, on the contrary, South Africa will be forced make concessions to try to protect its African trade.

The implications of sanctions to the Frontline states, and Particularly Zimbabwe, are "far more complex than previous doomsday forecasts," says the *Sunday Mail*.

About 25 per cent of Zimbabwean capital stock is controlled by South African capital, while in mining the proportion was 90 per cent.

The Canadians note that the SADCC states dependence on South Africa is most pronounced in transport. South Africa has encouraged trade diversion by offering heavy discounts on rail, port and shipping charges, which meant it was cheaper to send a container 2000km from Mutare to Durban than the 300km direct to the Indian Ocean port of Beira.

"Clearly, it would make sense for South Africa under the limited sanctions case to continue to try to expand the trade and transport linkages it has with the SADCC states, since it derives substantial economic economic and political benefits from them."

However, the report adds: "What South Africa might well do to put pressure on the countries imposing sanctions is to slow down or disrupt the flow of traffic to the land-locked states while continuing to encourage the sabotage of alternative transport networks."

The Canadian report believes severance of transport links would "only be a serious problem" if Zimbabwe failed to keep its line to Beira open. It believes the line could take at least 30 per cent of Zimbabwes present international traffic.

The authors predict Zimbabwe would be prepared to commit up to 30000 troops to defend the route, despite the serious budgetary problems this would cause the Zimbabwean economy. About 5000 Zimbabwean troops are understood to be guarding the corridor at present.

While South African retaliation could cause some loss of exports, Zimbabwe had reduced the proportion of its manufactures going to South Africa from 75 per cent two years ago to 49 per cent, and was expected to have further success in diversifying its market.

The report also believes that the expulsion of 10000 Zimbabwan migrant workers, who at present remiit about r11 million annually from South Africa, was "not likely to cause substantial disruption."

The Canadians do not, however, explore the background of internal unemployment in Zimbabwe, where 100,000 school-leavers are coming onto a labour market which is expanding by an average of only 8000 jobs annually, and where, with a population 25 per cent higher, there are less people in formal employment than there were 10 years ago.

The report calls for international aid to upgrade and secure SADCC infrastructure, and make good any damage that is likely to result from sanctions, particularly in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.